Consolidated net receipts..... 8,718
GALVESTON, March 19.—Cotton holders indifferent about selling; anticipate an increased demand to cover monthly contracts; middling
nia red $1.16; No. 2 western
March $1.13½@1.13⅝; April $1.13⅝@1.14@1.14¼. Corn, southern steady and
southern white 52; yellow 44

APPLYING THE BURCH.

TENNESSEE TAKES THE TROPHY.

John C. Burch, of Nashville, Elected Secretary of the Senate—Bright, of Indiana, Sergeant-at-Arms —A Square Fight to be Made on the Repeal of the Radical Iniquities.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The caucus of the democratic senators this morning nominated Colonel John C. Burch, of Tennessee, to be secretary of the senate. A result was reached on the fifth ballot when Mr. Burch received twenty-four votes; Harvey Watterson (Kentucky), thirteen; Ex-Congressman Stenger (Pennsylvania), one; Ex-Congressman Franklin (Missouri), twenty. Mr. Watterson received nineteen votes on the first and second ballots and thus came within two votes of obtaining the nomination, there being forty senators present at the caucus. The caucus will reassemble and ballot for the remaining officers after the senate adjourns this afternoon. The complete vote on the first ballot was: Watterson, 19; Burch, 6; Ex-Senator Dennis, 6; Franklin, 2; Stenger, 1; Ex-Congressman Walbridge (N. C.), 3; Professor McMahon (West Virginia), 2; Purcell, (N. Y.), 1, total 40. The only democratic senators absent were General Gordon, who is ill, and General Hampton, who has not yet arrived from South Carolina.

R. J. Bright, of Indiana, was nominated for sergeant-at-arms of the senate on the third ballot in the democratic caucus. Bright's principal competitor was L. G. Washington, of Virginia. Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina, was elected chief clerk on the first ballot. H. B. Peyton, of Virginia, was elected executive clerk on the third ballot. The nominees were A. C. Bond, of Missouri; M. W. Barr, of the District of Columbia, and W. G. Brown, of Ohio.

The Rev. Joseph G. Bullock, of Alexandria, Va., was nominated for chaplain.

A caucus of the democratic members of the house of representatives was held to-day for the purpose of considering the order of business and the measures to be taken during the present extra session of congress. The sentiment of the caucus far developed the favored confining business to the pending appropriation bills. There was no dissent whatever to the adoption of the provisions similar to those heretofore attached to these bills, namely: the prohibition of troops at the polls on election days, the repeal of the jurors' test oath and the employment of supervisors of elections. The question whether such provisions should be attached to the appropriation bills or embodied in independent bills, together with the order of business, was referred to a committee of eleven to be appointed by the chair, who will confer with the caucus committee of nine of the senate and report to an adjourned meeting of the caucus.

THE SENATE.

After prayer by the chaplain and reading of the journal by the secretary, Mr. Edmunds moved that the senate adjourn. He withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Anthony, who moved that when the senate adjourn that it adjourn to Monday. This was disagreed to, and the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal Mr. McMahon (Ohio) called up the petition of certain citizens of Cincinnati in relation to the action of butterworth and Young, of Ohio. The debate which followed was principally confined to the discussion of the speakership of the memorialists. A resolution was adopted referring the whole matter to a select committee of seven members with leave to sit during recess, etc., and directing said committee to inquire into the action of the supervisor law in Cincinnati at the last election. The house then, at 1 o'clock, adjourned and a democratic caucus was announced to take place immediately.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Oliver-Cannon case was continued to-day. Butler was still cross-examining the plaintiff. Her testimony varied little if any in its recital of the alleged wrong and outrage.

PROVIDING AGAINST DANGER.

The Action of the New Orleans Banks.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—To stop a growing panic following the late suspension of the Southern bank of New Orleans, Mechanics and Traders banks and two savings banks, all the other banks, fifteen in number, composing the clearing-house association, agreed to make certification of checks drawn against them on the basis of business themselves and with the Bank of England. Foreign and distant customs, however, will be remitted for, as heretofore, in currency checks on New York. In effect this action involves only the local affairs here and has effected the panic; the pretext for which will be entirely removed in a day or two when the currency arrives, which is already ordered from New York. The banks held this morning about $220,000 in legal tender notes and $3,000,000 sight exchange on New York, exclusive of their portfolio, with which to meet about ten million dollars due depositors. Most of the banks say they received more currency from depositors than they paid out.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The news of the suspension of the banks at New Orleans had comparatively little effect on change here other than in the southern provision jobbing trade, which was somewhat depressed. Owing to the belief that the monitary affairs at New Orleans and adjacent towns which do their business through New Orleans banks would be at least temporarily disturbed, the general business of this city and the banks here will not be affected to any appreciable extent.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—The bank trouble in New Orleans has had no perceptible effect among the banks or business men of this city.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Over $1,000,000 was sent to New Orleans yesterday from this city. The seven banks here, which hold deposits of New Orleans banks, were called on for money and promptly responded.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Gortschakoff Speaks Again—Fighting the Jesuits—The King of Burmah, Etc.

LONDON, March 20.—Prince Gortschakoff, in a dispatch dated February 7th, answers Lord Salesbury's dispatch of January 26th, pressing the execution of the treaty of Berlin by Russia. Gortschakoff declines to enter upon a useless discussion. He holds that Salesbury's dispatch contained nothing which conflicts in principle with the Russian view of the execution of the treaty of Berlin, but it shows that the British government had been sometimes mistaken in regard to the intentions of Russia and her agents. The latter says he must support within the limits of the treaty of Berlin the interests of the population in whose defense Russia made war. A general understanding would be greatly facilitated if these populations acquired the conviction that their interests would be effectually defended by Europe within the same limits when the Russian troops were no longer there to protect them. All that the British government and its agents can do to induce in them confidence, moderation and resignation and the possible amelioration of the pacific execution of the treaty will meet with Russia's co-operation.

The preface of M. Jules Ferry's education bill, brought forward in the chamber of deputies, states that according to the existing law foreigners are not allowed to teach in France and declares that the same exclusion should apply to an or ler essentially foreign by the character of its doctrines, nature and aim and its statutes. A Paris correspondent of the Times remarks that this passage of course refers to the Jesuits, who have 27 colleges in France with six teachers. Twenty-s x other communities, having 61 establishments and 1,089 teachers, are also unrecognized by the state and they will consequently be deprived by the bill of the right of teaching. It is presumed that if the bill passes the disqualified orders will transfer their establishments to those recognized by law, but there will be a bitter struggle before the clause becomes a law.

The chamber of deputies has declared valid the election of M. Paul de Cassagnac. The chamber to day elected the committee on Minister Ferry's higher educational bill.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1879. NO. 248.

All the members of the committee except two are in favor of the measure. A decree pardoning 120 more of the communists will be signed to-morrow.

A statement is published in London that the betrothal of the king of Spain to Princess Marie, daughter of Count Deparis, had been announced. Inquiries at Paris and Madrid show that no such announcement had been made in any authorized quarter, but the event is regarded as ultimately not improbable.

A Reuter dispatch from Cairo says the khedive has yielded to the demand of Mr Rivers Wilson and M. Deblizmeres for the retention of Riaz Pasha as minister of the interior. The crisis is thus virtually ended.

The Swiss state council by a vote of 27 to 15 has resolved to restore capital punishment in Switzerland.

The socialists have resolved to introduce a motion in the reichstag calling upon Bismarck to cause the suspension during the parliamentary session of the proceedings instituted in the Berlin criminal court against Deputy Friets Che.

CALCUTTA, March 20.—Intelligence published here from Burmah states that the king is constructing fortified works and making other war-like preparations. The king also, it is asserted, has summoned the Burmese residents of Rangoon to return to their own country, threatening to have their families executed in case of non-compliance. This conflicts with the official news received yesterday.

LISBON, March 20.—Pinto, the Portuguese explorer, who has arrived at Pretoria, telegraphs to the Portuguese government as follows: In concluding my journey across Africa, I struggled with hunger, thirst, natives, floods and drought, I have saved all my papers—20 geographical charts, many topographical maps, three volumes of notes, meteorological studies, drawings and diary of a complete exploration of upper Zambise, with its seventy-two cataracts.

THE REASON WHY.

Archbishop Purcell's Liabilities Explained.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—A letter to the public, from Archbishop Purcell, is published this morning. After reciting the struggles of his early life, his removal to this diocese, the necessity of going into debt to provide for the wants of the diocese, etc., he dwells on his recent financial troubles. He states it can be safely said that not more than five hundred thousand dollars was in money deposited, the rest being the result of compound interest. As a proof he cites an instance which occurred ye r day, where a creditor called with a claim for $1,100. In presenting it he admitted that eight hundred dollars of it was interest, and expressed his willingness to accept three hundred dollars, the amount of original deposit. He claims that hundreds of claims are of the same nature. The indebtedness of the diocese in equity does not amount to more than one million.

A NIMBLE PISTOL.

Murder of a Well-Known Actor—Mr. B. C. Porter Killed in Texas.

The telegraphic columns contain an account of the murder of a well-known actor in Marshall, Texas, yesterday. It will be seen that a detective named Curry entered a restaurant in which Mr. B. C. Porter and Mr. Barrymore, of the Ward-Barrymore combination, were seated with a lady of their troupe. Curry insulted the lady, and the gentlemen resented his insolence. He then gallantly fired on the unarmed men, killing Porter and seriously wounding Barrymore. Both these gentlemen have frequently appeared on the Atlanta stage. A few weeks ago they appeared here in "Diplomacy." Mr. Porter was a very handsome man, who took a leading role in all the popular society plays that have appeared for ten years past. Mrs. Barrymore stands high in the profession, having starred several seasons. Both have personal friends in Atlanta who will regret to learn of the outrage by which one was murdered and the other wounded.

Mrs. Caroline Brooks's Return from Paris.

New York Sun.

Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, the Arkansas lady who exhibited the study, in butter, of "The Dreaming Iolanthe," at the centennial exposition and afterward in this city, returned from Europe yesterday as a steerage passenger in the White Star steamer Germanic. Her figure of King Rene's daughter was modeled with a common butter paddle, cedar sticks, broom straws, and a camel's hair pencil, on a kitchen table, in a milk pan fifteen inches in diameter, from fifteen pounds of butter. She brought this model to the centennial exhibition, a distance of 2,000 miles, in 1876.

Mrs. Brooks said yesterday that she took her "Iolanthe" to the Paris exposition, but arrived too late to enter it in the exhibits She afterward worked at modelling in Paris and has brought home one figure as a result of her labors, but she met with constant pecuniary losses, and was obliged to return home in the steerage, as-stated.

The story of Mrs. Brooks's struggle to make her way from the poor Arkansas farm to a studio has been often told. Her "Iolanthe" attracted crowds of visitors at the Philadelphia exhibition.

Oddities of Life.

The dying wish of Matthew Crooks, a San Francisco millionaire, was to witness the marriage of his daughter, and the ceremony was performed at his bedside, several weeks before the time that had been appointed. The deathbed desire of Mr. Hayden, of the same city, was to break the engagement of his daughter, and he made her promise on her knees to discard her lover. Detroit has had a variation of the common foreign count matrimonial episode—the husband running away with the bride's money and jewelry, but proving after all to be a real count. A young woman engaged a section in a sleeping car at Pittsburg, blushingly explaining that she would be joined by a husband at Harrisburg. When the train arrived at Harrisburg a young man got aboard with a clergyman, who married him to the purchaser of the section, and the honeymoon tour was at once commenced. A rustic couple dashed into a Washington oyster saloon, and implored the proprietors to get them married as soon as possible. They had eloped, and parents were on their track. The oyster man not only summoned a justice to tie the knot, but provided stews for the party after the ceremony. Miss Locke married Mr. Aiken in Denver, Col., on his assurance that he was, as she phrases it, "a wealthy Christi n gentleman;" but within four days she learned that he was a professional horse thief, and parted from him. Miss Ruggan's wedding day was appointed in Cleburne, Texas, and she made herself ready; but in the morning she received a note from her faithless lover inviting her to come and see his marriage to another girl. She committed suicide.

Bishop Foley's Successor.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Catholic clergy yesterday, after celebrating high mass for the late Bishop Foley, held a meeting to indicate their preference for his successor. The ballots placed Dr. McMullin as the most worthy or first choice, Father Riordan as more worthy or second choice, and Father Conway as worthy. This would indicate the eventual choice of Dr. McMullin, although a convention of bishops makes the final nominations to the pope, who is the arbiter in the matter.

A Rhode Island Segar.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The democratic state convention made the following nominations for state officers: Governor, Thomas Segar, of Westerly; lieutenant-governor, J. D. Bailey; secretary of state, David S. Baker, jr.; attorney-general, Charles H. Page.

The republican state convention met this morning. All towns were represented. The present incumbents of the state offices were nominated for re-election by acclamation.

Severe on Potter.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20.—The Journal to-morrow morning will publish a letter from Hon. J. L. Evans, late congressman from Indiana, to Clarkson N. Potter, charging the latter with being a party either to the opening or the copying of a private letter addressed by Evans to Consul Bullock, at Cologne, concerning the cipher telegrams published in the New York Tribune. The letter is very severe.

THE ISHMAELITES.

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY DO.

A Young Woman Stabbed Twice by Burglars While Defending Her Home in Pennsylvania—The Gay Mrs. Lawrence Freed from the Bonds Matrimonial.

READING, PA., March 20.—A daring outrage was committed by masked thieves at the country residence of the Hon. Henry Hottenstein, an ex-member of the state legislature, who lives a short distance from this city. The family had retired for the night, and Mr. and Mrs. Hottenstein were asleep. Miss Sallie, the eldest daughter, had also retired, but had not fallen to sleep. She first heard a noise under one of the arbors. It was then about 9½ o'clock. They have a small dog, which is generally left in the kitchen during the night, but last night he was in the dining-room, and he set up a terrible barking. Miss Sallie started down stairs to see what was the matter. When she opened the door leading into the dining-room, she was confronted by three men in disguise, one of whom immediately knocked the lamp out of her hand and stabbed her twice, cutting two ugly gashes about six inches long. She screamed and started up stairs, bolting the door after her. She then fainted on the stairs. The would-be murderers tried to follow her, but the bolted door stopped them.

The family up stairs in the meantime, made free use of their lungs, and the cry of "murder!" rang out on the night air. H. S. Daub, of Pottstown, and Daniel Borneman, of Limerick, who were spending the evening near by, hearing the cry, at once went to the rescue. When near the house they called out to know what was the matter. The answer came back: "Help! for God's sake! Some one in the house is trying to murder us." Miss Hottenstein was carried to her chamber, her clothing dripping with blood. She was badly cut below the abdomen, and in the thick part of the thigh. Through fright and loss of blood she was speechless. Medical aid was summoned, and the stab wounds were found to be deeper than was at first supposed. Fears are entertained that tetanus will set in and destroy her life.

Later in the night she was strong enough to tell her father that she thought she knew the man who stabbed her and knocked the lamp out of her hand. Her statement implicates a young man living in the neighborhood, but as yet no arrests have been made. The police are making a thorough inquiry into the case. The house narrowly escaped destruction by the burning coal oil. Miss Hottenstein is highly respectable and quite accomplished, and is a woman of considerable nerve. It required all her strength to regain her feet and bolt the door leading up to the enclosed stairway which she had descended.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 20.—A divorce was granted to-day in the supreme court for Newport county to General Albert Gallatin Lawrence from his wife, Eva Lawrence, niece of President Zachary Taylor. The case has been a noted one in high social circles of Washington, Baltimore and Newport. The scandal began by the intimacy of Mrs. Lawrence, who was a noted belle at the capital, with Amandee Van Den Nest, secretary to the Belgian legation at Washington. Before her marriage to General Lawrence the lady was the widow of Captain Kingsbury, son of Major Kingsbury, of Chicago. Captain Kingsbury was shot at Antietam. Last summer, when General Lawrence first learned how far matters had gone between his wife and Van Den Nest, he went to Belgium and fought a duel with the Belgian, but neither was hurt. The plea charged Mrs. Kingsbury with adultery and desertion. The evidence did not establish adultery. The plea was granted on the ground of gross misconduct in violation of the marriage contract. Both parties are allowed to marry again. Mrs. Lawrence has been in Europe since she fled from her husband's house, in February, 1878. There was practically no defense.

RICHMOND, March 20.—The following additional county judges were indicted this afternoon: Parrish, of Appomattox; Hill, of Buckingham, and Bowles of Fluvanna.

The hustings court was engaged for several hours to-day in an effort to make up the jury in the case of John E. Poindexter, charged with the murder of Curtis. Only one juror was obtained out of one hundred talesman.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—A special dispatch to the Times from Marshall, Texas, says that last night after the Ward Barrymore combination had finished playing the company went to the depot to await a train. Maurice Barrymore, B. C. Porter, and a female attache of the combination were in a lunch-room when James Currie, a detective, entered and made some slighting remark about the lady to which exception was taken by Barrymore and Porter and some words ensued when Currie drew a pistol and shot Porter in the abdomen killing him almost instantly, and then turning he shot Barrymore through the elbow, the ball coming out under the left shoulder, making a severe, if not dangerous wound. Porter and Barrymore were unarmed. Currie has been placed in jail.

AN ERA OF CRIME.

A Glance Over the Atlanta Judicial Circuit.

There is no proof to warrant the assertion that we are just now passing through an epidemic of murder, but there are abundant evidences that we are involved in a train of violent events giving more than usual criminal prominence to the present era. The whole country is aroused upon the subject of murder and manslaughter and the causes which induce and the sentiments which excuse such violations of law. There is a revulsion of popular sentiment which may work beneficent results, and while the leaven is working in the meal of public opinion, the courts are steadily doing all in their power to enforce the laws which reason and experience have enacted and which popular sentiment has defied too often.

OUR ATLANTA CIRCUIT

has fallen upon a season of crime and already have the officers of the law passed through troublesome times in the administration of the penal law since the new year. In Clayton county it will be remembered there were two notable murder cases, Julia Johnson and John Lambert being defendants. The former case was one that was the cause of great popular indignation and excitement, and the trial must remain memorable in the circuit and state. The case of Lambert has not yet come to trial and involves the homicide of one brother by another. In Fulton county we have two desperate homicides awaiting trial at the term which begins on the last Monday in this month of March. In both cases there are elements of mystery and around them are centered intense degrees of public feeling.

IN DE KALB COUNTY,

which has been singularly and fortunately free for many years from homicides, two cases came on for trial at this term of the court, now in session. One of these was the killing of one white man by another and the other a homicide among colored people. These cases have attracted considerable interest in the county and a large crowd of spectators has been in attendance to witness the trials which occurred the present week.

The case of the State vs. Thomas Robertson came on for a hearing yesterday morning. The defendant,

TOM ROBERTSON,

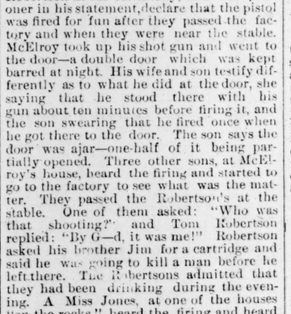
is a young white man, the son of widow Harriet Robertson, who lives in the neighborhood of Fiat Shoals and Oglethorpe factory. He is a married man and a farmer. In appearance he is stout and athletic, and has a large head, with a cast of features typically southern. He does not look like a passionate and unruly man, although he gives evidence of self-reliance and daring. He appeared in court dressed in rough every day garb, and exhibited great interest in all the proceedings affecting his case. He was attended by the female members of his family and by his brothers. He has been in jail several months in default of bail, but on the trial was ably represented by General Gartrell, ex-Congressman Candler and Colonel W. H. Hulsey.

The prosecution was in the hands of Solicitor-General Hill and Colonel L. J. Winn, of Decatur.

THE VICTIM

of the homicide was a man about fifty years of age living at Oglethorpe factory and employed as night watchman in that establishment. He was a married man with nine children. He was on guard at the factory on the night of the 4th of October, 1878, and was shot through the heart by Tom Robertson at about 11 o'clock the same night. The difficulty arose in a peculiar and unusual manner and will be best understood from a resume of the testimony.

The locality where the homicide occurred will be understood also from the following diagram:



M—McElroy's house.
S—Stable.
P—Cotton Pickery.
F—Cotton Factory.
R†—Where Robertson stood.
WW—Windows near door.
D—Door where McElroy stood.
H—Houses on the rocks.
VVV—Where the river ran.

Without going into all the details testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defense respectively, we will give the history and circumstances of the killing in their consecutive and narrative order.

AN OLD GRUDGE.

If there was a determination upon the part of Robertson to kill McElroy, and the affair was not accidentally occasioned, the motive comes of a difficulty of prior date to which the wife of McElroy testified. She swore to a previous difficulty between the men, but which had apparently been healed over as they met and spoke afterwards upon seemingly friendly terms. The state claimed that two witnesses to this misunderstanding were absent, but would be produced as soon as their presence could be secured and before the termination of the case. It is expected that the prosecution will seek to prove by these witnesses, daughters of McElroy, that Robertson, in the previous difficulty, threatened McElroy's life and had to be restrained from executing his threat.

On the 5th of October, 1873, Robertson came to Atlanta to procure from Isaac Cruse money and a pistol for John Cruse. Isaac's brother, who had broken jail in Marietta, was "lying out" in the woods preparing for his flight. Robertson got the pistol and was given money to buy cartridges for it, the weapon being a breach-loading derringer. He took passage from Atlanta for his home in a wagon belonging to and driven by one of his cousins. He arrived within about half a mile of the factory about 10:30 p. m. and there Robertson and his brother Jim left the wagon and started for home via the factory, intending to cross South river at that point. Their mother lived about a mile beyond the factory. They reached the factory about 11 o'clock.

SHOOTING AT THE MOON.

Mrs. McElroy testifies that she was at the factory with her husband and two of her younger children. McElroy heard some one passing and called her attention to the windows, from which they both saw the Robertson boys passing by. Tom Robertson fired his pistol into the air. Jim Robertson in his testimony, and the prisoner in his statement, declare that the pistol was fired for fun after they passed the factory and when they were near the stable. McElroy took up his shot gun and went to the door—a double door which was kept barred at night. His wife and son testify differently as to what he did at the door, she saying that he stood there with his gun about ten minutes before firing it, and the son swearing that he fired once when he got there to the door. The son says the door was ajar—one-half of it being partially opened. Three other sons, at McElroy's house, heard the firing and started to go to the factory to see what was the matter. They passed the Robertson's at the stable. One of them asked: "Who was that shooting?" and Tom Robertson replied: "By G—d, it was me!" Robertson asked his brother Jim for a cartridge and said he was going to kill a man before he left there. The Robertsons admitted that they had been drinking during the evening. A Miss Jones, one of the houses "on the rocks," heard the firing and heard some one, not McElroy, saying he was "going to kill a man," or "kill out Flat Shoals that night." Robertson's brother and himself say that when he fired off his pistol near the stable, he was

SHOT AT FROM BEHIND

twice in succession and that one of the shots penetrated the back of his leg. Robertson declared his intention to go back and see who had shot him. His brother and one of the McElroys attempted to dissuade him from his purpose, but he persisted, and, as he states, cautiously loaded his pistol for that purpose. The McElroy boys hastened on to the factory and informed their father of what they had seen and heard. He stood, or sat, by the stove with his shot gun near by. He heard Robertson returning. Robertson came back to the front of the factory door alone, his brother refusing to accompany him. He called to McElroy to come out. He repeated the call three times, saying he wanted to see McElroy. The latter said to his wife that he would not go out. The McElroy boys watched Robertson from the windows and say he was cursing and rearing around. He had his pistol in his hand when he came within five steps of the door.

Miss Jones says that about this time she heard McElroy say: "Here is a man that aint afraid to poke his head to any d—d rascal!"

Two shots were now fired simultaneously, McElroy

EMPTYING HIS SHOT-GUN

at Robertson and Robertson banging back with his pistol. All the testimony agrees that the shots were fired about at the same moment. Robertson at once took to his heels and McElroy stepped back a few steps, fell and expired in a few minutes. He was shot near the fifth rib, the ball penetrating the heart. His horrified wife and five of his children were there as witnesses of the awful deed, which at once plunged them in sorrow and into widowhood and orphanage.

Robertson started on home, telling his brother that he was shot. He walked about a quarter of a mile and could go no farther. He laid down while his brother went for a horse, but when he returned with it he found Tom unable to ride. Aid was procured and he was taken to a neighboring house and medical assistance called. It was found that a charge of squirrel-shot had taken effect in his abdomen, making a series of painful but not dangers wounds. Next day he was removed to his mother's where he remained until the 18th, when he went to jail.

The prisoner in his statement said that McElroy mistook him for one of the Georges and said he was going to kill them out. That he told McElroy he had made a mistake, gave him his name and McElroy said he was "all right." He invited McElroy out to talk about it, but McElroy fired on him and he returned the fire. He did not know until next day that his shot had taken effect upon McElroy.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony the arguments of the counsel began. Colonel Hulsey led off for the defense in a strong exposition of the case relied upon by the defense for acquital. He denied that there was murder, because there was no malice, and that the killing was done in self-defense. He spoke an hour and more and made a capital opening argument upon the facts.

He was followed by Colonel Winn for the state, who made a calm, clear and logical statement of the law and argued the facts to which these provisions of law were strictly applicable in this case. His speech was one of his best efforts and was a very conclusive prosecution for the full offense of wi l u and deliberate murder.

To-day Colonel Candler and General Gartrell speak for the defense, and Solicitor-General Hill concludes for the state.

The jury was readily obtained, and is evidently composed of good and true men of the county.

The court room was graced in the evening by a bevy of fair ladies, who came out to hear the arguments in the case.

There is considerable public interest in the case, but no excitement, and there is every reason to believe that the ultimate ending of the case will be accepted, however it may eventuate.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The Approaching Election of Officers and Men.

On the first of April we will have a newly elected police force out and out. The commissioners have to make a choice before that time of one chief, four captains, two station-house keepers and thirty regular patrolmen. Already hundreds of applications for some of these places are pouring in. There are hundreds of men here out of work who jump at this chance for employment, and hundreds who have work would rather be on the force. The five commissioners will have ample material from which to select a good force for the city.

Atlanta has fewer policemen than any city in the state, according to its population. This fact makes it all the more necessary that every man on the list should be chosen with a view to his fitness to perform the arduous duties he must meet. The thirty patrolmen will have to guard 150 miles of streets and only fifteen of them will be on duty at once. The city council at its meeting last Monday night increased the number of patrolmen from twenty-six to thirty, but reduced their pay from $2 per day to $1.80 per day. The captains' pay was much more seriously reduced. Their salary was left at $900 a year, but out of this sum they are now compelled to buy a horse and keep him at their own expense. The chief's pay was reduced from $1,500 to $1,350. The men all seem to stand the reduction very cheerfully, looking on it as a necessity which the city authorities realized. We must say a word in compliment of the efficiency of the present force. From General Anderson down to the youngest patrolman, it appears that the public is satisfied with these men who keep the peace of the city. They are efficient, prompt and courteous. They seem to understand their duty, and to do it and no more.

The commissioners are daily besieged by applicants for places, and just now a position on the board is not a pleasure. There are five prudent men to choose the list of peace officers for the city and the people feel sure that they will select such men as will do their duty well and as pleasantly as possible.

DR. VON HOLST.

A Distinguished German Historian in Atlanta.

Among the distinguished guests of the Kimball is Professor H. von Holst, of Freiburg, Baden, German empire. Dr. von Holst is professor of modern history in the university of Freiburg, and at one time occupied that chair in the university of Strasburg. He resided in the United States for five years, from 1867 to 1872. He is writing a "Constitutional and Political History of the United States," two volumes of which have already been published in Germany, and translated into English and republished in this country. The entire work will consist of four (or perhaps more) volumes, and as Professor von Holst has made this subject a special study, will doubtless be exceedingly interesting. He has never been south of Mason and Dixon's line before, and is much pleased with what he has seen in the south. He comes at the instance of the Prussian scientific society, to get personally acquainted with the southern people, so as to be able to write of all sections of the republic from what he has seen. He speaks English with great fluency.

Not a Book-Judge.

Atlanta (Edward King) Correspondence Boston Journal.

"Old Si" reports many a conversation between town and country darkeys which shows that they both possess no small amount of native wit. And, apropos of negro wit and sharpness, I heard a tale the other day of a Georgia colored trial-justice which seemed to me worth repeating. It appears that a white democratic lawyer was called to plead for one of his clients before this ebony justice, and, not fancying that the negro had any mind of his own, prophesied an easy victory for himself. So, when it came his turn to plead, he sent to his library for a very large number of law-books, and, arranging them on the desk before him, began to seach them and to turn down leaves in each one. When he had thus marked about two dozen fat volumes, he began his plea, and from time to time he would pick up a book and begin reading an immensely long extract. The colored justice sat blinking, and showing evident signs of distrust of his own ability to comprehend, for half an hour, when suddenly he said: "Mas'r John, is yo—is yo gwine ter read in all dem books dat a-way?"

"Well, your honor," answered the lawyer, blandly, "I wished to call your attention to a large number of opinions pertinent to the case."

"Mas'r John," continued the sable trial justice, "'pears like de mo' ye' reads outen dem books de mo' clouded like I gits in my min'. Now, Mas'r John, I reckons dat I better decide dis case on de equity an' jus' 'n come on at me."

The lawyer did so, but, in telling the story next day, he said: "Blank blank his equity and judgment. The nigger decided the case dead against me after all."

Evidently the colored justice was determined no be overawed by too copious use of law books.

Confederate Hard Money.

Philadelphia Record.

It has been believed and recorded as an historical fact that the southern confederacy had no metallic currency. After a lapse of eighteen years evidence now presents itself to show that four coins were struck off at the New Orleans mint while that place was in the possession of the confederate government. This discovery has been brought about by a Record item, entitled "A Craze for Coins," which gave the fancy prices placed upon rare pieces. A few days subsequent to the publication Mr. Mason, the numismatist, of 143 North Tenth street, who was incidentally referred to in the article, received a communication from B. F. Taylor, M.D., the secretary and treasurer of the Louisiana state board of health, giving the information that he had a confederate coin in his possession. In reply Mr. Mason wrote for a lead pencil rubbing of the piece, at the same time expressing a doubt as to the existence of any genuine coins of the confederate states. The return mail brought a rubbing of the coin. The obverse represents a liberty cap above the American shield, the union of the latter containing seven stars, representing the seven seceding states, the whole being surounded with a wreath of sugar cane and cotton in bloom and the motto, "Confederate States of America." The reverse has the goddess of liberty, with the thirteen stars, representing the states from which the confederacy sprang, and the date "1861."

The history of the coin may be briefly recapitulated from Mr. Taylor's statement. When the New Orleans mint was taken possession of by the confederates in April, 1861, the original dies of the United States were cancelled in the presence of the officials connected with the building. The confederate cabinet, which was then sitting at Montgomery, issued orders for a design for a confederate currency to Mr. Taylor, who was then chief coiner of the mint. The above design was submitted and approved, and orders were issued for the striking off of specimen pieces. Four half-dollars were accordingly coined, and these also, following the design, were approved by the cabinet. Then came an obstacle. That body found that it had not control of sufficient bullion to proceed with an issue of coin, and, consequently, the matter was deferred, and a temporary issue of paper money decided upon. The subsequent rout of the confederates threw the coinage project overboard.

Of the four coins struck one is in the possession of one of the chiefs of the confederate government; the second was presented to Professor Biddle, of the university of Louisiana; the third to Dr. Ames, of New Orleans, and the fourth was retained by Chief Coiner Taylor, by permission of the cabinet. It is a noteworthy fact that all the individuals who were connected with the coinage, including the superintendent of the mint, assayer, coiner, engraver, die sinker, down to the man who held the chisel and used the hammer, in the canceling of the old and new dies, are living at the present time.

THE BOULEVARD.

An Opening On the First of April.

The boulevard is nearly finished. It will be Atlanta's best drive. It runs from Decatur street, near the cemetery, to near Ponce de Leon in a direct line. It is a wide level drive cut through several hills and arranged so as to present a tempting view for the happy possessors of fast horses and stylish vehicles. The work has been done principally by the county chain-gang, which Judge Pittman has liberally given to this service. The superintendence of the work has been in the hands of Mr. Henry T. McDaniel, the city engineer, who has shown skill and economy in the direction of the plans. The boulevard is now nearly done and already is a popular drive. Every afternoon there are vehicles flying over its smooth course. It is proposed to have

A GRAND OPENING

of the drive on the first of April, when there will be a general turn out of the style of the city. The work will be quite finished by that date, and the opening promises to be a success. By general consent this drive will be called Pittman avenue, in honor of Judge Daniel Pittman, who has taken such an interest in its construction.

GOLDEN GRUNTS.

A General Decrease in the Pork-Packing Business.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—The price currents publish returns of the winter pork-packing at the leading western cities, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Louisville. It assumes that the returns embrace over one hundred thousand hogs belonging to the October account. The aggregate at these places is 5,300,142 against 4,564,673 last year.

The returns thus far from interior places indicate about the same falling off at country points as at the large cities, the calculations being based on places representing nine-tenths of the interior packing. The paper has reports from 225 places in regard to prospective supply and time of marketing spring and summer hogs, and arrives at the conclusion that in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana there will be a marked decrease; possibly a small decrease in Illinois; little if any decrease in Iowa; probably as many in Missouri, and more in Kansas and Nebraska.

Milk Yield of Different Breeds of Cattle.

Dr. J. C. Morris, in a paper prepared and read by him before the Philadelphia county medical society, says in relation to the different breeds of cows and their milk products: "We have around us, besides the common cow, the Durham, Ayrshire, Devon and Alderney or Jersey. The yield of these varies greatly in quality—that of the Durham or Short-horn being large, but poor in butter and moderately rich in cuisine—the best yield increases and the quantity diminishes in the order named. Thus, eighteen quarts of Durham (and often of common, which are mainly grade Durham), fourteen quarts of Devon or twelve quarts of Jersey milk yield one pound of butter (Flint). The Ayrshire and Devon milks are rich in cuisine and butter. The latter yields its cream but slowly, and is, therefore, in my opinion, the best for family use. The Jersey milk is rich in butter, but comparatively poor in cuisine, while the Durham is too watery. The Ayrshire is better, the latter, but still hardly as rich or as evenly balanced in its constituents as the Devon."

Crop News From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Crop reports received to-day, from all parts of the state, are of the most flattering nature, with the exception of some places in the upper portion of the San Joaquin valley and Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. The late rains have been very beneficial, and the prospect is for more than an average crop in the state at large. Some of the Tule islands in Sacramento county are suffering from high water.

A Deadwood Jury.

DEADWOOD, D. T., March 20.—The jury in the case of the territory vs. Clark, Travis and Smith, charged with the murder of Alexander Frankenburg, at Lead City, last January, returned a verdict this morning of acquittal. After hearing the verdict, Judge Moody severely criticised the action of the jury and intimated very strongly that they were controlled by corrupt influences.

Schleicher's Successor.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GALVESTON, March 21.—A dispatch to the Daily News from San Antonio says the democrats of the sixth congressional district, after a three days' session, nominated Columbus Upsen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Schleicher.

Paul Boyton's Escape.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Paul Boyton had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon, the swift current of the falls of the Ohio sweeping him past the city. He was severely bruised.

The Home of Jefferson.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, March 20.—Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, was sold to-day in partition between the heirs of the late Commodore Uriah P. Levy to Jefferson M. Levy, the principal heir for ten thousand and fifty dollars.

An Erie Rumor.

NEW YORK, March 20.—President Jewett, of the Erie railroad, denies the rumors said to have originated in London that the company is applying or proposing to apply for a new loan.

Death of Mr. Duncan.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—William Duncan, a well known merchant, is dead.

Jacobs' Sacrifice.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—At the republican convention Chas. Jacobs' received the nomination for mayor.

—Mr. George Goldthwaite, ex-United States senator from Alabama, died Sunday at Montgomery. Though his death was sudden, Mr. Goldthwaite has been ill for a long time; in fact, before the expiration of his senatorial term in 1877 he was to a large extent incapacitated to perform his legislative duties. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1809, and while a boy went to Alabama, where he studied law, and at the age of seventeen began practicing his profession. Before the war he was chief-justice of the supreme court of Alabama, and during the war served as adjutant-general of the state. In 1870, he was elected to the United States senate as a democrat to succeed Mr. Willard Warner, republican.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

COLONEL BARNETT keeps the office of secretary of state always like it was ready for a military inspection.

THE commissioner of agriculture is daily sending samples of fertilizers for the soil tests which will decide their merits.

THE Columbus papers rejoice over the fact that the new 8 per cent. bonds have begun to float in that city. They are rapidly going out of the treasury.

DURING the absence of Dr. Little on the coast survey all correspondence appertaining to the geological department falls into the safe hands of Colonel J. R. Snead.

THE supreme court has taken up the Augusta circuit. The bar of that city is represented here by Major Cumming, Major Ganahl, Colonel Davidson, Mr. Frank Miller and others.

MR. ELDER yesterday returned from a trip to Burke county after some convicts whom he was to carry to the Dade mines. It appears that they he

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 21, 1879.

MR. R. J. BRIGHT, of Indiana, will be sergeant-at-arms of the democratic senate.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON'S pa didn't get through. But he put in some tough licks.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC and his sword-cane have taken their seats in the French assembly.

PINTO, the Portuguese explorer, has just returned from an African tour. The country will be glad to learn that Pinto is well.

THE senate met and adjourned yesterday without transacting any business. They are waiting for the house to open the exercises.

THE colored men all over the south ought to rejoice that the republicans have at last recognized their claims. Rainey was nominated the other day to an office to which he couldn't be elected.

MR. CHARLES JACOBS has been nominated for mayor of Cincinnati by the republicans. This occurred, we grieve to say, almost in the very presence of the Hon. William Ampt.

A LETTER from the venerable Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was published yesterday, in which he explains that the indebtedness of his diocese amounts in equity to only about one million dollars. The rest is the result of compound interest.

In the democratic caucus yesterday, Colonel John C. Burch, of the Nashville American, was elected secretary of the senate on the fifth ballot. Mr. Harvey Whiteson, the next most prominent candidate, came within two votes of receiving the nomination.

WE are impatient to know whether the alert republican organs will regard the election of Colonel Burch as secretary of the senate as a victory for Tilden or Thurman. A democratic hat can't blow off in Washington without giving the organs an excuse for saying something as to the chances of Mr. Tilden.

THE salaries of postmasters have been readjusted according to the amount of stamps cancelled, the number of newspapers sent, and the cash receipts. Under this adjustment Georgia has twenty-one "presidential" post-offices—that is, offices conducted by postmasters having salaries over $1,000 and therefore appointed by the president, instead of the postmaster-general. Georgia leads in this respect the cotton states.

M. JULES FERRY'S education bill, just brought forward in the French chamber of deputies, declares that the existing laws preventing foreigners from teaching in France should also exclude an order essentially foreign in its nature, doctrines and aims. This is understood to refer to the Jesuits, and the probability is that the clause will precipitate a most bitter struggle. If the bill should pass, the Jesuits and other orders disqualified will transfer their establishments to those recognized by the law.

THE members from the south should set their faces against any adjournment of congress until a national quarantine bill of ample scope and power has become law. The senate passed such a bill during the late session. Let it be repassed, and then the representatives of all the south should work together to secure its passage in the house. The health and well-being of at least the Gulf states depend upon the enactment of such a law.

THE brief message of the president does not lessen the uncertainty that existed relative to the course that he will pursue upon the political points that congress will insert in the appropriation bills. The real controversy will be about supervisors of elections, and it is barely possible that some plan can be devised which will be acceptable to both parties. If no such compromise can be had, the democrats are ready to make the issue and appeal to the country. The popular verdict is not a matter of doubt.

THE nimble pistol is getting in its work. In New Orleans two young men went from words to blows and then to the pistols which they habitually carried. It was over a simple business transaction. One died in an hour and the other—why, he is sorry he did it. In Vicksburg on Tuesday three leading citizens fell out about a public meeting. Two of them are dead and the other is mortally wounded. The mania is spreading, and no one can tell what town will furnish the usual item in the next morning's dispatches.

THE stalwarts are not satisfied with the present senate. It does not suit them in any respect. It contains, they say, only four ex-federal officers—Logan, Kellogg, Barnside and Plumb—while nineteen ex-confederate officers are securely seated. This is of course an outrage, a terrible outrage, but there does not seem to be any way to oust the nineteen rebels. Their names are Morgan, Garland, Walker, Call, Gordon, Williams, Jonas, Lamar, Cockrell, Vest, Ransom, Vance, Withers, Johnston, Butler, Hampton, Harris, Coke and Maxey.

THE Chicago Tribune has gone crazy over a new fancy. It sees in the reduction of the tobacco tax a reimposition of the income tax—both, of course, rebel measures. If this is the plan of southern democrats, it is a little strange that it was kept so close that no one in these parts had ever heard of it. We have only the Tribune as authority for the statement that the southern democrats have resolved to restore the income tax, and we shall decline to believe it until it is substantiated by either Eli Perkins or George Alfred Townsend.

THERE are no signs that the democrats will recede from the position taken by them at the last session of congress with respect to the repeal of the jurors' test oath, the clause providing for the employment of troops at the polls, and the federal supervisor law. The caucus of the house democrats held yesterday developed the fact that there is a general feeling in favor of confining legislation to these matters. The question as to whether the repeal provisions should be attached to the appropriation bills or passed as separate measures was referred to a joint caucus committee of house and senate democrats, which will report to an adjourned caucus.

THE Memphis method of discharging public indebtedness is not working very well. The commissioners of the taxing district are managing its affairs, but the creditors of the city are by no means driven off. They procured the appointment of a receiver by the United States circuit court, who was proceeding to collect all the back taxes and to seize all the assets of the late city that he could reach, when the governor of the state appointed another receiver. Each receiver claims all the assets—one for the state and the other for the city's creditors. A very sharp fight is going on between the receivers, but victory for either will not give the people of Memphis that peace that they expected. There is a moral in this.

THE more the Butler-Chittenden test of the legal-tender quality of greenbacks in the supreme court is considered, says the New York Daily Bulletin, "the clearer it becomes that it is a deliberately concerted scheme to get rid finally of United States notes, at whatever consequences to the government, the country or the banks. It is impossible to exaggerate the dangers it involves. Conceding all that is said about the undesirableness of indefinitely perpetuating United States notes as a part of our currency system—which we grant most readily—nothing could justify the confusion, the demoralization and the positive injury to all interests that will inevitably attend this method of getting rid of the notes. And the worst of it would be that, after disposing of the existing issue of paper, the decision of the court would impose no barrier to unrestricted government issues of treasury paper not a legal-tender; a fact which could only be expected to start afresh the agitation in congress in favor of new government issues."

Animated Arsenals.

Simultaneously with the discussion of the subject in the newspapers, the judiciary of the state are calling attention with renewed vigor and emphasis to the requirements of the law with respect to the carrying of concealed deadly weapons. In Griffin the other day, Judge Speer, of the Flint circuit, alluded to the matter from the bench in terms which no violator of the statute can fail to comprehend. He stated that in the future he would not be satisfied with fining a person twice convicted of carrying concealed weapons. Judge Speer announced that for the first offense he would impose a heavy fine, but should the same offender be brought before him and convicted a second time, he gave warning that nothing short of a term in jail or on the chain-gang would, so far as his sentence was concerned, satisfy the outraged law. In other words, Judge Speer gave the people of his circuit to understand that in the matter of carrying concealed weapons he would impose the extreme penalty of the law whenever an opportunity presented itself.

There is no doubt that the judges, representing the law, and the juries, representing the sentiment of peaceable and law-abiding people, can bring about a thorough and almost instantaneous reform. Upheld by the pulpit and indorsed by the press, both of which have large responsibilities resting upon them and grave duties to perform, the bench can stand as an inflexible barrier between society and the unrestrained passion that culminates in violence. Those who, whether from habit or from a desire to fortify their dyspeptic timidity, make walking arsenals of themselves can be taught some surprisingly efficacious lessons by the promptness of the courts. It is to be hoped that judges all over the state may follow the example of Judge Speer. An emphatic warning may be as effectual as a conviction.

The North Georgia Road.

Slowly but steadily a new line of railroad one hundred and two miles long is being added to Atlanta's system of communications. There is no noise made over its advancement, but the gap between Marietta and Murphy is being bridged by a narrow but all-sufficient track as fast as circumstances will permit. The line runs through a country rich in undeveloped resources—rich in everything except money. Its progress is therefore slow. At this end of the line twenty miles will soon be in operation. This gives Canton and Cherokee county an outlet. Twenty more miles are nearly ready for the iron, which will be laid within the course of this year. This will leave forty-nine miles to be built in order to reach the North Carolina line. The proceeds of the convict labor of the state are pledged to the building of these forty-nine miles of track, and the accomplishment of the task is, therefore, only a matter of time. At the other end of the line the Murphy people obtained in 1876 the use of fifty convicts from the state of North Carolina, and with their labor they are engaged in building that part of the road which lies between Murphy and the Georgia line, thirteen miles. Of the progress of this section of the road, the Raleigh Observer of the 8th instant says: "One-fourth completed and already in operation, and about half the remainder graded, it will not be long before the whistle of the locomotive will be heard in Cherokee. The chief engineer of the road estimates that it will cost, completed and equipped, not exceeding four thousand dollars per mile from Marietta to Murphy, and with the force of two hundred and fifty convicts at work on the Georgia division, he promises an early connection at our state line, with a branch running up to Ducktown, which will be a great thing for the Cherokee country. This road will be an accomplished fact before the Western North Carolina railroad can connect with it at Murphy, and it only shows what a people can do when once they make up their minds and put their shoulders to the wheel."

The Atlantic and Gulf Road.

The recent decision of the supreme court of the United States to the effect that Georgia is entitled to recover seventy-four thousand dollars of tax arrears due by the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, will probably result in the sale of that valuable property. It is stated that the road is at present unable to raise the amount necessary to settle the claims of the state, and the probability is it will be sold about the first of July. The road has already been made the victim of litigation and is now in the hands of a receiver. It is fortunate for the road and fortunate for the state, however, that this receiver is Colonel John Screven, who has not only been identified with the enterprise all his life, but has inherited the devotion with which it was nursed into life and carried successfully to completion through untold difficulties by his venerable father.

Colonel H. H. Jones, writing from this city to his paper, the Macon Telegraph, and touching upon the probable sale of the Atlantic and Gulf road, expresses the wish that this great Georgia interest could come into the possession of those who are not only able to place the line upon a firm financial basis, but who are indentified with the fortunes of the corporation. Most heartily do we echo this wish, but it is to be hoped that some arrangements can be made whereby the sale and sacrifice of this vast and valuable property may be prevented. The state, as one of the bondholders, cannot afford to see the road or any part of it sacrificed, even for taxes. It is now under the management of Colonel Screven and is gradually working its way out of all the difficulties that have so continuously beset it, and in the course of a very few years at most we may expect the Atlantic and Gulf to rank with the best paying corporations. It has opened up to settlement and developed a section that, without any exaggeration, may be termed the garden spot of the state. It has contributed more to the prosperity and progress of Savannah than any other line of commercial communication, and it has aided in developing a considerable portion of Florida. The management of Colonel Screven is cautious, conservative and economical, and is based on long experience and a personal interest in the enterprise altogether exceptional. Any result that contemplates either directly or remotely a condition of things calculated to cripple the road or to embarrass Colonel Screven in his management will be a direct blow at the interests of the people of one of the most fertile and flourishing sections of the state.

American Protection and English Reciprocity.

One of the most natural results of the policy of protection—so-called—which has for so many years prevailed in this country, and which has resulted in prohibiting foreign manufacturers from offering their wares in American markets, is the serious discussion in England and other countries of a project to give us a flavor of our own medicine. In Great Britain the agitation of a change in the policy of free trade is rapidly extending, and it will not be very long before those who are at the head of the movement will compel the government to give favorable consideration to their plans. It is not proposed, of course, to abolish free trade, for it is that policy which has made England rich, powerful and prosperous, but the more thoughtful of those who represent the intelligence of that country have under serious consideration the propriety of making some very startling modifications in their free-trade policy by giving it the shape and direction of what is called "reciprocity." In other words, those who lead English thought and opinion are now discussing the question whether it would not be well to have a policy to fit the policies of other countries—free trade with France, for instance, and a tax upon the products of American industry equal to our tariff upon English manufactures. As a matter of course, the United States could not complain if such reciprocity should be established—and yet, some of our protection organs have already begun to enter mild protests which will swell into a deafening howl if the British economists carry their point. The protection chickens cannot come home to roost without creating a terrible flutter in the hennery. The roosters which have grown gray in keeping other fowls off their range will set up a most dolorously ineffective cackle when the same means are employed to keep them out of the neighboring barn-yards.

We trust, however, before England and other nations with whom we are compelled to transact business, conclude to adopt the reciprocity plan, that our worse than senseless protection laws will have been abolished. As matters now stand, every citizen, and especially the citizen engaged in agricultural pursuits, is outrageously taxed to support and maintain a few eastern monopolies. The fallacy—nay, the insanity—of protection may be very briefly illustrated. Suppose the authorities of Columbus, in this state, should warn the manufacturers of other cities and states that they would not be allowed to compete with the Columbus mills. At first glance this might appear to be a project to build up home industries, but in reality it would be merely a roundabout way of levying an unjust tax upon the citizens to support a monopoly. Suppose that the legislature of Georgia, in order to promote the cultivation of grain in this state, should levy a prohibitory tax upon the importation of grain from other states? This is protection in a nutshell. It is the desire to build up home industries run mad.

THE female pedestrians carry their capital in their stockings.

MR. COCKERILL, of the Baltimore Gazette, stands awe-stricken in the face of the fact that pedestrianism threatens to survive the summer weather, and that Colonel Dancy Kelane will usurp the Pelham road with his tally-hoe and tooling apparatus. So far as we are concerned, we shall no longer attempt to deceive our readers. Things are beginning to look squally, even as far south as Atlanta.

COLONEL ALEX. MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia Times, is inclined to be more lenient with the "confederate brigadiers" in congress than C. A. Dana, the gifted biographer of General Grant. Colonel McClure, knowing that they have no "confederate interests" to work for, is honest enough to give them credit for ability and a desire to serve the whole country. Such men, however, as Dana, and Mulligan Blaine, and Boss Shepherd, and Whitelaw Reid, and Secor Robeson are very much afraid a new rebellion is about to break out; though why such members of the bomb-proof brigade should have any objection to war is one of the current mysteries of the day.

DANA, of the New York Sun, and Robeson, late of the navy, are check by jowl in their fear of "confederate interests."

To show that ballad snatching has not become altogether extinct in the solid south, we feel called upon to observe that

When the English troops got away o-
Ver yonder in the Zulu land,
There they'll find old Cetewayo,
And hear the music of his band;

and with these few remarks we surrender the subject to the next man.

A MR. ISAAC V. GREEN, of Michigan, ran away with his wife's aunt recently. In other words—

He ran away with his spouse's aunt,
And never again was seen.
Thus proving anew what a rare old plant
Is the Michigan I. V. Green.

BLAINE'S grandmother was never president, and she was born in Virginia, too. A strange fatality seems to have followed the whole family in this respect.

WESTON, formerly of the New York Sun, has challenged Rowell for a share in the gate money.

THE only objection to our distinguished navy is the fact that when one of our tubs manages to cross the ocean it is impossible to tow it back home again. On this account the Gettysburg is to be sold to the highest bidder at Genoa, and our other monarchs of the wave will be raffled for at various foreign ports. But for this little drawback our navy would be the pride of the sea, and Aunt Dicky Thompson, the commander of this invincible flotilla, would long ago have had the pope securely hemmed in, if not captured.

C. ANDERSON DANA and DeGolyer Garfield both agree that Mr. Blackburn had "confederate interests" to subserve in his candidacy for the speakership. There must be something in the wind when such distinguished republican patriots as C. Anderson Dana and DeGolyer Garfield rub their snouts together in this unpremeditated style.

BEN. BUTLER has never yet graduated in Boston politics.

THE organs say the election of Mr. Randall is a victory for Tilden. Well?

DEMOCRATIC reform is already beginning to tell. A republican journalist, whose address is the Tribune office, New York, is advertising for a situation. Salary is no object. What he wants is steady work.

AT last the democracy in congress is where it can stand at the center-pole and watch the republican trick mule caper round the ring—occasionally reminding the great North American clown, Jim Blaine, that there is a smart little snapper at the small end of the whip. Gentlemen of the band, will you be kind enough to fling a little melody into the air?

DR. JOEY MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, is one of the few journalists in this country who has learned the art of imparting to his political editorials the tone and style of his paper-weight.

WE see it stated that Mr. George Augustus Sala is the author of the cable dispatch to the New York Evening Telegram describing the royal wedding. Sala? When did Sala arrive in this country? We had attributed the telegram in question to Mr. James Charlton Goldsmith, of the New York Herald, and we shall continue to believe that he is the author until we have reliable information that Mr. Sala is really in New York. We can be deceived as to names and dates, but not as to style.

MR. DE LA MATYR should wrap his balance of power in a brown paper bag and come into the fold.

ONE of the latest and funniest farces concocted by the republicans was the renomination of Rainey, of South Carolina, as the clerk of the house—and it was as contemptible as it was funny. The republicans seem to have deliberately studied a plan by which the ambition of the leaders of the colored race to hold office should be brought into ridicule, and they finally hit upon the project of nominating Rainey to an office, knowing that he could not be elected. There is a very stout lesson in this to those colored men who are in the habit of thinking for themselves. During the past eighteen years the republican party has had thousands of opportunities to elect negroes to congressional offices, but it never occurred to them that the blacks were entitled to any consideration; and now, when they have gone out of power, they go through the farce of nominating Rainey to be clerk. Do our colored friends see the point?

IT seems to be in evidence that old man Simon Cameron is a regular wig-wag.

POSTSCRIPT.

R. H. BRUMBY, formerly of this city, is practicing the law in Austin, Texas.

COLONEL FOREACRE, of the Air-Line, is registered in Philadelphia at the Continental.

BLAINE has announced the fact that he once had a grand-mother who was an F. F. V.

OLE BULL is going to take up his residence in Virginia.

BALL-SHAPED bridal boquets are fashionable and always sent round.

SENATOR CONKLING will please apply in future to Senator Gordon for information about the New York custom-house.

EX-SENATOR GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, recently deceased, was a native of Boston and seventy years old.

NORTHERN exchanges bring us the news that the Georgia republicans are about to organize. So?

UNCLE GUMMY BLAIR is still for Tilden and Hendricks, and says that Hendricks agrees with him.

THE New York walkists got $16,000 each. Any one of us would take a walk for that amount.

BECAUSE Conkling is chairman of the library committee is no sign that he has been shelved.

AMONG the other libels about Washington city we must not omit to mention Life Bill Chandler.

THE senate committee on education and labor promises to be a bright body. How could it fail to be when Bruce, Burnside and Sharon are its leading lights?

A BRIEF glance at the senate committees reveals the solid south leading the north just two to one. The stalwarts should now redouble their howls.

THE literary societies of Athens have invited President Tilden to deliver the commencement address in August. It is hoped his excellency will comply.

WHEN Aggie Jenks visited the white house the amiable Rogers went out to sharpen his barlow knife. Why these war-like movements?

JOE BLACKBURN took his defeat like a square man ought to, and if Sam. Randall does not act as generously towards him he will not have deserved the honor he enjoys.

THE illness of General Gordon causes great uneasiness in the state and news of his convalescence will be hailed with great relief in the south.

MARY loved old Simon Cam.
His head was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
Old Cam. was sure to go.

IN GENERAL.

—Pope Leo speaks good English.

—The early circus catches the most boardfence for circus posters.—Chicago Tribune.

—America has her peculiarity in this respect, too. It is wonderful how a rich papa improves a girl's looks.—Rochester Express.

—Kate Chase Sprague has engaged an opera singer to trainer for her great fight with Mary Clemmer, who has been abusing Senator Conkling.

—Nationality in walking contests is all very well as a matter of sentiment; but it is a combination of constitution, muscles, pluck and good training that wins.

—If the man who will go into a barber shop on Saturday night or Sunday morning and have his hair cut hasn't any enemies, he certainly ought to have.—Waterloo Observer.

—There's one thing, boys, that you must shun,
If you would win your suit;
We know, for we've been there ourselves—
It is the old man's boot.

—A New Zealand man killed 26,000 rabbits in four months, but as it is estimated that the increase from a couple of rabbits in four years is 250,000, it can hardly be said that he is out of work.

—Referring to the pedestrian mania, the Albany (New York) Express hears of several young ladies of highly respectable parents in Albany who are training to walk and says nearly all of them are under two years of age.

Little Jack Greenback
Thought he would clean back
And wait for the speakership pie;
When he put in his thumb,
He looked very glum,
And (finding that all the plums had been taken by the democrats) he said: "What a big fool am I!"

—The sale of the Brinley library was continued in New York on Wednesday. Prices still ranged very high. A copy of the original edition of the "Bay Psalm Book" sold for $1,200 and the sales of the day aggregated $11,000.

—The English government is sending out a host of inexperienced army surgeons to south Africa just as we sent them out during the rebellion. Many an honest fellow who walks on crutches to-day had a leg hacked off by some learner when it might have been saved.—New York Herald.

—There are almost as many newspapers published in Mexico, in proportion to the population, as there are in New York, and as the number of people who can read them is very small, the result is that none of them have more than circulation enough to keep them barely alive.

—A London paper announces the marriage of Miss Theodosia Parnell, sister of the eminent home rule M. P., to Lieutenant Paget, son of Lord Alfred Paget and brother of Captain Paget, who married Miss Stevens. Miss Parnell's mother, who resides at Bordentown, N. J., is a daughter of the late Commodore Stewart, of Rhode Island.

—The easter egg this year, we are told, will present some new features. A description is not given, but we presume it will be cut bias at the small end and wear a maroon colored overskirt, trimmed with magenta loops, and a jabot around the neck—and hens will charge six cents apiece for 'em.—Norr. Herald.

—A gentleman, who has just had a family tomb constructed, takes his wife to the cemetery, and she recoils with horror on beholding cut in the stone: "To the memory of my beloved wife—eternal regrets." "But I am not dead!" she cries. "I know it, darling, but I wished to please you by showing you what my affection would lead me to say when you die."

—Some wags last Friday encased the carcass of a horse in red flannel, set it afloat in the Ohio, just above Madison, Ind., and passed the word by wire down both banks of the river that Boyton was coming. Skiffs shot out for miles along the river as the dead steed drifted down, and at Madison the populace of the whole city crowded to the wharves. The "sell" was a success.

—About these days the lady who is "adjusting" the finishing touches of her toilet finds her favorite neck-ribbon missing, and after a series of searches through bureau drawers and every other conceivable spot, accidentally glances out of the window and recognizes the bright bit of silk hopelessly entangled around the telegraph wire as part of the tail of her younger brother's kite.—New Haven Register.

—The official list of the cardinals to be created at the next consistory is as follows: Dr. Hergenwether, of Wurzburg, Dr. Newman, of England, Mgr. Desprez, archbishop of Toulouse; Mgr. Pie of Poictiers, Mgr. Meglia, Papal Nuncio in Paris; Mgr. Sanguigni, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, and a few Italian prelates. It is believed that through the appointment of the Chaldean Patriarch the questions of the relations between the vatican and Turkey will be settled.

—An Austrain engineer has invented a voting machine, to be used in parliamentary bodies. There are two little knobs, one for "yes," the other for "no," at the desk of each member. Press one of these and a little ball immediately jumps into a box behind the presiding officer, a number corresponding with that of the member's seat simultaneously appearing on a dial, very much the same as in the hotel indicators.

—"It is positively stated that the world will come to an end in 1880."—Ex. All right. That lets us out. We did think of paying a few of our bills, and we were bothered about an overcoat for next year, and had a notion to get our new baby vaccinated, but now we'll just hump around and have a good time as long as it lasts and pay nobody. We are glad we came across that newspaper sqtib, or we might have gone to a good deal of trouble for nothing. —Pittsburg Leader.

Civilization and Concealed Weapons.

Nashville Banner.

Perhaps there is no more characteristic index of the stage of civilization a community has reached than the extent and manner of carrying deadly weapons. Between the savage with his bow at his back, and the genuine gentleman who would blush at the thought of carrying concealed upon his person a menace against his neighbor's life, the gap is wide, and just as wide as the extremes of man's social condition. There is not so great a difference between the frontiersman who slings his grim Colt to his belt, and the young blood of our southern towns who bestows his pretty Smith & Wesson snugly at his hip. The young man is a little further on in the scale; but in his case civilizing influences appear to have spent themselves on externals, for at the bottom the tastes of both are the tastes of barbarians. And the will that adopts the means implies the desire of bloodshedding, and that both share with the savage. The plea of self-protection only proves the low state of civilization where self-defense is needed and the suspicion that one's life is in danger at the hands of his fellows is suggested by the consciousness of a savage instinct in one's own heart.

The use of the Malese dirk, the stiletto of the Italian assassin and the knife of the Spanish bravo are not surer proofs of savage instincts than the carefully concealed pistol of the young man of Tennessee.

This habit of carrying concealed weapons has been called an evidence of a cowardly nature; but the fault is a more serious one than physical cowardice. It is the evidence of a low social and moral state in which concurring circumstances lit and of defective moral training and low conscience in the person who indulges it.

The opportunities for crime are too many that men should willfully keep in easy reach the means for the commission of the deadliest, and escape the moral responsibility for criminal intent. When strong social condemnation makes that practice infamous; when education shall have quickened the public conscience; when the pulpit shall have done its duty against this unchristian habit; when the press shall have fearlessly spoken its powerful reprobation, then this barb rous custom will cease, and public opinion will have accomplished what legislation has been powerless to perform, and the new generation will be further along than we toward the social millennium.

Working for the Republicans.

Okolona (Miss.) States.

Yes, thank God, we have captured the capitol, and in 1880 our man will walk up to the white house steps and take his seat in the presidential chair. Then will our glorious triumph be complete. Then will we proceed to tear your amendments from the constitution and trample them in the mire. Then will we break the shackle you have forged for the free, sovoreign and independent commonwealths of the union. Then will we recognize the right of secession, a right that is not dead but sleeping. Then will we decorate the capitol with the pictures of Davis and Lee and Stuart, and all the glorious leaders of a cause that is not lost, but is living still. Yes, thank God, we have captured the capitol, and from that coigne of vantage we propose to rule the republic in a way that will make your radical laws and your radical leaders forever odious in America.

New England Economics.

Baltimore Gazette.

The wide-awake ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is doing what it can to suppress the evil practice of carrying concealed weapons, so prevalent in the south, but it intimates that the sentimental people in New England can help the movement very much by burning down their pistol factories. This would destroy the first principle of New England economics. That slice of intelligence has a habit of living off the vices and weaknesses of other people. New England not only makes pistols for southern swashbucklers, but she manufactures rum to send along with the missionaries, makes wrappers for Havana cigars, blue cotton overalls for pirates and in former years supplied shoes and overseers to the down-trodden slaves of the south.

Work Cut Out For the July Session.

Barnesville Gazette.

Why should a civilized government permit the carrying of deadly weapons upon the person of civilians in times of peace, whether concealed or openly? The law now in force permits the citizen to carry as many weapons as he pleases, if they are not concealed—and the fact that the legal offense is not in carrying the weapon, but in its concealment, makes the law virtually inoperative, because detection is almost impossible. Surely the wisdom of our legislature can devise a law by which our state, now in the attitude of a military camp, may be placed on a "peace footing." If this can be done, the lives of our citizens will not, as is often the case, pay the penalty for a cross word.

What is Needed.

Baltimore Bulletin.

A few more tragedies like those which cost Curtis and Alston their lives will go far toward creating a public sentiment at the south that will sweep away the false ideas on this subject, which have cost so many lives and entailed so much misery upon hundreds of innocent women and children. A revulsion of popular sentiment is the only thing which will cure the evil, for, until that revulsion takes place, it will be impossible to secure adequate punishment for the assassin who, claiming to be impelled by a desire to avenge his own or somebody else's honor, goes stalking abroad for his victim, and then shoots him down like a dog.

The Plain Truth.

Christian Index.

In this country, at least, legislators are but the agents of the people, and the people are responsible for all that is done by their servants. If then the guilty escape, it is because the state of the public mind countenances laws that allow them to escape. If then, others seeing that law may be violated with impunity, commit additional crime, the people who virtually encourage them in it are participe criminis. Thus, every murderer, and every burglar, and every forger, and every perjurer, and every felon of every kind, is a representative man. He represents a certain element of guilt diffused throughout the whole community.

After Eighteen Years.

St. Louis Republican.

Looking back over the struggle of eighteen years democrats can indeed "thank God and take courage." Their party has demonstrated not only its right to live, but its right to rule. Had it not been firmly rooted in indestructible political truth it would have perished long ago. It has survived "malice domestic and foreign levy," because it has steadily adhered to those fundamental ideas of popular liberty and law which are the very life of the republic. And if it clings to these as faithfully in the future as in the past, the democratic party will stand as long as the republic stands.

When the War will be Over.

St. Louis Republican.

Through the folly of the southern leaders who dragged the south into rebellion against the will of the great mass of its people, and the skillful and unscrupulous frauds of the republican leaders since the war, it has happened that the majority of the American people have been ruled by the minority since 1860. To-day, for the first time, congress will return to the complete control of the majority. The executive branch still remains in the hands of the minority, but in less than two years that, also, will pass over to the chosen representatives of the people, and the war will at last be over.

Old Joe in Congress.

Washington special to Richmond Dispatch.

Everybody concedes that General Joseph E. Johnston, of all the members elected to the forty-sixth congress, is best suited to be at the head of the military committee, and I believe if it were left to the body he would get a two-thirds vote for the position. By the way, to-day he occupied a conspicuous seat in the center of the hall, and attracted more attention than anybody else. I never saw him look more vigorous, and it was remarked in the correspondents' gallery that he was very much like General Lee at a distance.

Under Unfavorable Circumstances.

Washington Post.

The unusual brevity of Mr. Hayes's forthcoming message may be due to the difficulty he experiences in expressing his feelings under such peculiar circumstances. To see the democracy in power in both branches of congress, and to reflect that but for the crimes which placed him where he is the same party would control the executive branch, with its 81,000 offices, are circumstances not calculated to inspire a long or luminous state paper.

The "Gate City" of the South.

"S. S." in Philadelphia Evening Telegram.

With the single exception of San Francisco, no city on this continent has jumped, as it were, full grown into existence so quickly as Atlanta. Phœnix-like, she has arisen from her ashes to a city of 42,000 inhabitants in the short space of fourteen years, and the spirit of progress is still unabated. I do not think I hazard much in predicting for Atlanta a population of 100,000 at the end of the next ten years.

Pistols Should be Taxed.

Covington Star.

There ought to be a heavy tax imposed upon the sale of pistols and bowie knives, with a severe penalty attached to the sale of them to men under the influence of passion. It seems to be far worse than selling whisky to men already intoxicated. A rigid law and its prompt enforcement might prevent many a sad and awful tragedy. We hope our legislators will look into this matter.

An Evidence of Timidity.

Thomasville Enterprise.

All right-thinking people regard the carrying of weapons as a confession of fear and evidence of a timidity that the offender would deny most bitterly. It is a habit that should be broken up and we are glad to believe that it does not prevail in this immediate section to anything like the same extent it once did, and we hope soon to see it abandoned altogether.

Sending Lepers Back to China.

San Francisco Call.

Supervisor Gibbs has been taking measures to return to the dominions of imperial Chinese majesty fifteen of his leperous subjects, who for a year have been supported at the expense of the city in the lazar-house, erected and intended solely for small-pox patients. The city will pay the passage money to Hong Kong, and the consul-general will pay it from there to Canton.

A Practice That Should Cease.

Marietta Journal.

As Judge Lester truly says, "Pistols were not made to hunt with, but evidently to kill somebody with." When the practice becomes more disreputable and punishment swifter, both society will enjoy greater protection and fewer homicides will be committed. If you have been in the habit of carrying a pistol, go and lay it away on the shelf and let it stay there until you "go west."

A Pretty Sick Man.

Hocking Valley Gazette.

Mr. Tilden has lost his voice, has had a stroke of paralysis, has sore eyes, is hard of hearing, has corns, is troubled with scrofula, has the glanders, is afflicted with dyspepsia, has wolf teeth, has warts on his heels, has gum-boils, hair-lips, stone bruises and hemorrhoids, and doesn't feel very well himself. He is also candidate for the presidency.

A Senator to Every Million.

Philadelphia North American.

Instead of making six states out of Texas, to give her twelve senators, it would be nearer common sense to allow to each state in the union an additional senator for every million of population. By that rule Pennsylvania would have five additional senators in 1880, and New York six.

Kellogg.

Washington Post.

I'm the last carpet-bagger left blooming alone;
All my fragrant companions have left me and gone.
Can't you leave me, a lone one, unbounced and still free?
Tho' the rest have all faded, why need you bounce me?

Concealed Weapons.

New Orleans Times.

People of the best standing openly condemn this pernicious practice, and secretly follow it. The public violates the law, and assails the police and the courts for not enforcing it. Jurors, lawyers and the merchants carry pistols, and wonder how it is that deeds of blood are so numerous.

A Cowardly Practice.

Cartersville Free Press.

There seems to us nothing more cowardly than the habit of carrying concealed weapons. A brave man or good citizen never goes armed to shoot his neighbors on the slightest provocation.

The Next Governor.

Conyers Weekly.

We have five hundred dollars deposited in an Atlanta bank which says: "Lucius J. Gartrell will be the next governor of Georgia."

Twin Measures.

Chicago Tribune.

The repeal of the tobacco tax and the reimposition of the income tax are twin measures. One has hold of the other's heel.

Cox's Standing Joke.

Philadelphia Times.

Sunset Cox didn't get very many votes, but then he had his little joke of being a candidate.

Justice.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

Justice is done sometimes even in Atlanta.

A Sermon for the Sisters.

BY IRWIN RUSSELL.

I nebber breaks a colt afore he's old enough to trabbel;
I nebber digs my taters tell dey plenty big to gnabble;
An' when you sees me rishin' up to structify in meetin',
I's fust clumb up de knowledge-tree and done some apple-eatin',

I sees some sistahs pruzint, mighty proud o' what dey wearin',
It's well you isn't apples, now, you better be declarin';
For when yo' heerd yo' markit-price, 't 'd hurt yo' little feelin's;
You wouldn't fotch a dime a peck, for all yo' fancy peelin's.

O sistahs—leetle apples (for you're r'ally mighty like 'em)—
I lubs de ol'-time russets, dough it's suldom I kin strike 'em;
An' so I lubs you, sistahs, for yo' grace, an' not yo' graces—
I don't keer how my apple looks, but on'y how it tas'es.

Is dey a Sabbaf-scholah heah? Den let him 'form his mudder
How Jacob-in-de-Bible's boys played off upon dey brudder!
Dey sol' him to a trader—an' at las' he struck de prison:
Dat comed ob Joseph's struttin' in dat streaked coat ob his'n.

My Christian frien's, dis story proobes dat eben men is human—
He'd had a dozen fancy coats, ef he'd 'a' been a 'ooman!
De cussidness ob showin' off, he foun' out all about it:
An' yit he was a Christian man, as good as ever shouted.

It larned him! An' I bet you when he come to git his riches
Dey didn't go for stylish coats or Philadelphy breeches;
He didn't was'e his money when experunce taught him better,
But went aroun' a-lookin' like he's waitin' for a letter!

Now, sistahs, wont you copy him? Say, wont you
An'-min' dis sollum wahnin' 'bout de sin ob fancy dressin'?
How much yo' spen' upon yo'se'f! I wish you
Yo' preacher aint been paid a cent sence somewhar in November.
I better close. I sees some gals dis sahmon's kinder hittin'
A-whisperin' an' 'sturbin' all dat's near whar dey's a-sittin';
To look at dem, an' listen at dey onrespec'ful jabber,
It turns de milk ob human kineness mighty nigh to clabber!

A-A-A-MEN!

"Brig-a-Brac;" Scribner for April.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

By HALL & MORRIS.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

Important Art Sale of a Superb Collection of

Valuable Oil Paintings.

Being the Works of Favorite Artists of Europe and America, to be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, at the elegant store,

No. 29 Whitehall Street,

Commencing this, Tuesday evening, March 18th, at 7½ o'clock, and to be continued

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK!

until the whole are sold. The collection contains admirably executed copies of a number of very valuable works and will be found worthy of the inspection of connoisseurs and lovers of fine Arts.

299 mar18 d1t

Desirable Family Residence in the City For Sale.

I WILL SELL THE LOTS AND IMPROVEments No. 79 McDonough street, corner of Jones, at present occupied by Colonel A. E. Buck. The house has six good rooms with a dressing-room or closet attached to each, except one, double halls, verandahs and stairways, brick kitchen, attached to dining-room by covered way, ample servants' apartments, and fine water and garden spot, with choice fruit and shade trees. It is directly on the street car line, within two squares of the city hall and

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Cherokee railroad will soon be ironed with new cross ties.

—A colored girl was severely, if not fatally, burned in Bartow county recently.

—Mr. George W. Smith was married at Kenesaw recently to Miss Canelia Gibson.

—The itinerant mathematic wave has reached Marietta.

—The Savannah amateurs do not propose to visit Atlanta.

—The Episcopal church in Washington is nearly completed.

—A small nugget of gold was recently found on the land of Mr. B. F. Barksdale in Wilkes county.

—Mrs. Nancy Calloway, an aged and well known lady, died in Wilkes county last Monday.

—Mrs. Margaret E. Green, widow of the late Judge Green, of the Flint circuit, is dead.

—Judge Lester is telling the grand juries in his circuit exactly what he thinks of the practice of carrying concealed weapons.

—A little child of Mr. Azamon Fuller, of Morrow's station, was fatally scalded last Monday.

—Marietta wants to swap her hand-engine for a steamer, and the question will be voted next Monday.

—Savannah is to have six new cotton mills next season. This looks like business.

—The farmers of Hancock are engaged in planting corn, and the work is progressing finely.

—The dwelling-house of Mr. R. W. Smith, of Bartow county, was destroyed by fire on the 7th together with all its contents, leaving him and his family in very destitute circumstances.

—The Little Rambler is the title of a paper published at College Temple, Ga. It is edited, set up, printed and published by Miss Jean McRitchie, Miss Leila Woodbury and Miss Vivian Broadnax. We wish the enterprising little ladies success.

—The bronze statue of a confederate soldier is to take the place of the imposing figure which now surmounts the soldiers' monument in Savannah. In other words, the work of art is to be ruined by the erection of its unity and impressiveness.

—Miss Carrie Clifford Knapp, the adopted daughter of the late Colonel N. B. Knapp, proposes to contest the will of the latter, and a caveat has already been filed.

—The editor of the Sparta Ishmaelite is actually beginning to experience the difficulties of editing a newspaper. As he was going home one evening last week the ladies struck within a few feet of him, and a merry chase ensued.

—A negro, armed with a bar of iron, called himself as door-keeper of the Opera hall recently. He wouldn't receive tickets with coupons for reserved seats until he was taken in and placed in an orchestra chair.

—Miss Sanders, of Elberton dropped in to see us the other day. We are very sorry we didn't have time to tote the young lady around town and show him the sights, as he probably saw as much of Atlanta as we did of him.

—The Marietta Journal says that one of those months ago, the carriage, containing Miss Ellen Bradley, ran against a pile of dirt in the street, fronting the house of Mr. J. R. Winters, and the result was the carriage turned over and Miss Bradley was injured. She sued the city of Marietta for $5,000 damages. The case was tried last week before Judge Lester and the jury returned a verdict in her favor of $250 damages and all cost.

—The Dublin Post says that since the merchants of that place have begun to ship their cotton at Tennille station it is apparent that a new warehouse must be built at that place. The little building in which cotton is stored at present is only about 20x30 feet and is utterly inadequate to the wants of our merchants. But Mr. Wadley says he doesn't intend to tear down the first cotton warehouse ever built for the Central road. He built it with his own means when the road was unable to do it, and he wants to stand as a monument of the straits through which he has brought that mighty corporation. But Mr. Wadley's practical sense will doubtless get the better of the present bid of sentimentalism when the new depot is settled on as the permanent shipping point for Dublin.

—Mrs. Mary Winston Towns, of Macon, died in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 11th inst., in the sixty-third year of her age. Mrs. Towns was the daughter of the late Hon. Joseph W. Jones, of Virginia, and was born and reared near Petersburg, in that state. On the 3rd day of January, 1837, she was married to Hon. George W. Towns, then a representative of Georgia in the United States Congress, and subsequently governor of Georgia for two terms. Governor Towns died in 1852, since which time she has lived with her children. Mrs. Towns was a lady of fine intellect, and dispensed the hospitalities of the executive mansion at Dawsonville, during the administration of Governor Towns, in elegant style and with credit to herself and husband. She was a lady of fine intellect, and became interested in public matters when, as a young lady, she accompanied her father to Washington city, where he was a member of congress; and subsequently as the wife of a representative and senator in the United States congress, she retained her interest in such matters still further by the election of her husband to the gubernatorial chair of Georgia. She was a regular reader of the leading newspapers of the day, and was a regular subscriber to quite a number of the most influential of them.

—The Marietta Journal: THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the most popular paper we have. There were four of it in half an hour one morning last week. We are always glad to show appreciation—we love for our friends to have a good thing with us.

—Washington Star: Mr. Dan Wingard is the owner of a little steam engine in his shop, which is quite a novelty in its way. The stroke will only be six inches, but claims it will be two-horse power. It will run a boat that will carry twenty people on the Yellow river from the factory to the railroad bridge. It is a perfect little beauty, and shows the mechanical genius of the maker. We shall have more to say of it when it is finished.

—Elberton Gazette: We were informed yesterday by a gentleman here, who received a letter from Hart county containing the statement that a Colonel Dooley, who had been for some time past hunting moonshine distillers in that county, was waylaid on last week for running two or three of the blockade mills himself, and has been compelled to leave that section. Judge Erskine will have an opportunity of a personal interview with the revenue official. The idea of such a course as is shown by one of Uncle Sam's revenue pets, occurring almost in our midst, is simply shocking, and we call for protection against such diabolical malfeasance in office. Surely the millennium is not near yet.

—Brunswick Appeal: In October last, Captain Peacock of the bark James E. Ward, which, by the way, gave away in Savannah a handsome piano, on board his vessel. Since that time he made several voyages, and after discharging at Tybee last week for orders, came up to this port on Sunday last. Yesterday morning, to his utter amazement, Tommie, his identical cat, jumped over the rail and greeted him perfectly at home, visiting his old haunts with apparent delight. To make sure that the marks of the cat had not deceived him and his wife, he had Tommie perform several tricks he had taught him, of which he did readily. Both the captain and his lady say there's no mistake about it, but he is the same cat they gave away in Savannah last October.

—Griffin News: We have never been more shocked than when we were on yesterday witnessing an unfortunate tumble of a man who endeavored to cross the track in front of an approaching locomotive. As the noon passenger train from Macon was nearing the depot Mr. Ed Johnston attempted to cross the track in order to [illegible]

He was coming at a right rapid rate, and just as he tried to cross his foot struck the first rail, and over he went between the track. The engine was only about ten feet off, and was within two car lengths of stopping Mr. Johnston rolled over in his efforts to get off, and succeeded in clearing himself just as the wheels would have crushed his legs. The engineer saw him and applied the air-brakes at once, stopping just over where Mr. J. had fallen. It was indeed a narrow escape from horrible death, and those who saw the young man struggling to get up had their blood almost curdled at the sight. He escaped, however, with only a scratched chin and torn coat—thankful enough to have saved himself alive.

A Disease that Wrecks the System.

Every function is deranged, every nerve unstrung, every muscle and fiber weakened by fever and ague. It is, in fact, a disease which, if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. In all its types, in every phase, it is dangerous, destructive. Stupor, delirium, convulsions, often attend it, and cause swift dissolution. But when combatted with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its foothold in the system is dislodged, and every vestige of it eradicated. That benign antifebrile specific and preventive of the dreaded scourge is recognized not only within our own boundaries, but in tropic lands far beyond them, where intermittents and remittents are fearfully prevalent, to be a sure antidote to the malarial poison and a reliable means of overcoming disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, of which a vitiated torpid atmosphere and brackish miasma-tainted water are extremely provocative. All emigrants and travelers should be supplied with it.

marl9 d3t wed fri sun & wkymar25

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER
Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injur the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR

Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial, ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the

Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. AGENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

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THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the cars; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.
Cincinnati, O.,
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass, "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. (316 jan31 d3m fri sun wed

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE, WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d55m

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS

Has received the most unqualified testimony from Physicians, Matrons and Mothers of the highest character and respectability in this and other countries.

The Extraordinary Success

that this food has attained in this country (the sales of which aggregate as much as all other foods combined) is due to its intrinsic merit, containing as it does all the elements essential to growth and repair either in the infant or invalid. It has been demonstrated that multitudes of infants have been slowly starving at a period of infancy when development and growth are so remarkably active, because of inability of mothers to furnish the necessary nutriment on account of overtaxing the nervous system, and by prolonged lactation, thus lowering the standard of health of both.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS

Is no new, untried preparation, but has been in use for 30 years; and the price places it within the reach of all. WOLDRICH & CO. on every label. 48 marl dim sun wed fri & wlm

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta. | W. H. HOWARD, JR. CHAS. H. HOWARD, of the firm of W. H. Howard & Sons, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS.

THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM HAS been identified with the Drug Trade of this city for the last eight years, but withdrew from the Drug business about one year ago.

We commenced January the first, under the present firm name, to do an exclusively wholesale business. We succeeded no one; therefore, we have no old stock, the accumulation of years, to work off. Our goods are all new and fresh, bought for net cash, and we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers.

We will be pleased to have a call from Merchants visiting our city, or we will furnish special quotations when requested.

We will simply say our stock is large and complete in—

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
ETC.,
Of all Kinds.

STATIONERY,

Of all descriptions,

Nitrate Potash,
Sulphate Magnesia,
Acid Phosphate,
Fertilizing Chemicals,
Muriate Potash,
Sulphate Ammonia,
Land Plaster.

We are also General Agents for the sale of P. Zell & Son's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate. 10 feb2 d3m GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Joint.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers 1-2-5-8-15 and Reed 3-16-18 Lete, *Fine Points* 2-3-4-6-7-9-10, will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

109 jan7...d3m fri

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 feb5 d&wk1y

E. VAN WINKLE, Manufacturer of Gas Engines, 16 FOUNDRY ST ATLANTA, GA.

Sanitary Notice.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY HON. A. P. STEWART, Chairman Street Committee, to say that all reports of garbage desired to be removed will be promptly attended to by a half dozen Carts (capacity) if I am notified by 7 o'clock a. m., at the Station House each day. Sanitary work will be done from 7 to 9 a. m. daily, to the exclusion of other work. H. T. McDANIEL, 312 mar19 dlt City Engineer.

Green House Plants & Flowers.

ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY BEDDING Plants of all kinds, will do well to call on me, or address me by mail, as I have no agents and no one connected with me in any way in any of my business. ALPHONSE LAMBERT, Dealer in Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, Shrubberies, Cut Flowers, Bouquets and Floral designs. Sole Proprietor of CENTRAL NURSERY, E. Fair street, near Cemetery, Atlanta. (291 marl5 d1m

FRANKLIN
TYPE
FOUNDRY,
168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

OSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessaries.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO
8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

DANIEL, & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

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LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1879—107th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

194mar11 d&wsw

8th
GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co,

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public in the city of Louisville, on

Monday, March 31, 1879.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.
$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!
TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "		1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "		900
1,960 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

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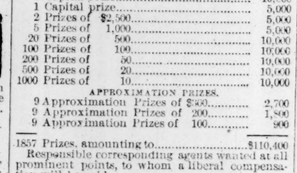


Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale agents, Atlanta and Macon. 495 feb27 d&tawly thur tues & wly

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
309 jan19 d3m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14.1878—d1y

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10.1878 d1.2m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22.1878 dly

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
195 nov10, 1878 dly

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW,
At office of N. J. Hammond, 53½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE,
P. LAYNE, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2.00 per day.
000 oct29 dtf B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4 dtf

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
562 july23 dlyr

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 22, 1879.

On and after Sunday, February 23d, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 30 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	2 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Monday, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	10 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

R. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt.	WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt.	W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

000 mars dtf

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE!
VIA
Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, February 9th, 1879, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	2:45 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:50 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives Baltimore at	11:20 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at	2:40 a m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	5:55 p m

Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at	6:25 a m

which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Leaves Atlanta at	10:50 p m

making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CHATTANOOGA EXPRESS NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	11:15 p. m.

THE CHATTANOOGA EXPRESS SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta at	5:45 a. m.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)	4:20 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at	6:35 p. m.

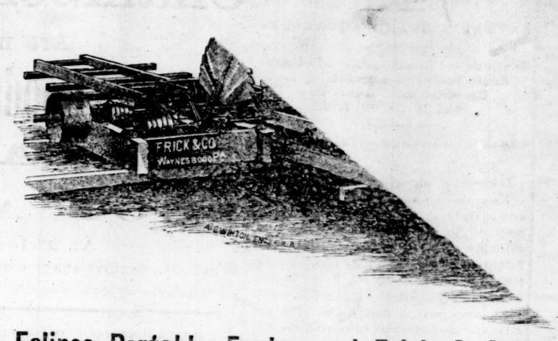
Stopping at all Stations.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION SOUTH,

Leaves Cartersville daily (except Sunday) at	6:25 a. m
Arriving at Atlanta at	9:15 a. m

Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application.



The Eclipse Portable Engine and Frick & Co.'s Ch.
Guaranteed the Best on the American Contine.
314 jan19 d6m THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and

AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 9-16d; in New York at 10c; in Atlanta at 9¼c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, southwesterly winds, stationary or higher temperature and falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, March 20, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.97	62	61	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.11	71	71	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.94	62	82	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.97	68	100	S. E.	Gent	.00	Threat.
Indianola	29.96	69	90	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.22	75	72	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	62	96	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Montgomery	30.09	62	71	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.07	65	80	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.16	63	82	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

•100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 20, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.26	43	43	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.17	62	36	S.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.04	67	37	S.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
4:05	30.02	68	31	S.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.09	62	61	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	29.97	64	61	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

Mean daily bar.....30.096 | Maximum ther.....70
Mean daily ther.....58.50 | Minimum ther.....43
Mean daily humid. 47.00 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24,'78 dtf mar11

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep26,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
103 mar7 dlm

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

DeGive's Opera House—March 21, "Rip Van Winkle," Robert McWade.

DeGive's Opera House—March 24, Grand Sacred Concert and Tableaux.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Spring notice—Lathrop & Fain.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Members of Gate City Lodge, No. 346, Knights of Honor, will take notice that the Regular Meeting of the Lodge will be held at the Lodge Hall, on Whitehall street, Friday evening, March 21st, 1879. Members will take d ie notice, as business of importance will be transacted.
By order of the Dictator.
W. W. GRANT,
000 mar20 d2t Reporter.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 21, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The city was quiet yesterday.

—Watering the streets is a cool piece of business.

—The United States courts are doing a big business.

—The spring trade is now fully under way.

—The merchants are buying in large quantities of goods.

—Atlanta boot-blacks are making plenty of money.

—The passenger depot presented a lively appearance yesterday.

—What has become of the Atlanta society for the prevention of cruelty to animals?

—We suppose that the next sensation in Atlanta will be a walking match.

—The imported strawberry will soon be seen in this city.

—All of the Atlanta companies will turn out on memorial day.

—An excursion to Savannah is being talked of.

—The passenger agents at the depot have a lively time every day with the traveling public.

—Bob McWade will be here this morning and will appear at the opera house to-night as "Rip" in the play of Rip Van Winkle.

—Atlanta has about one hundred and fifty news-boys of all sizes, colors and accomplishments.

—Gate City Lodge, Knights of Honor, will have a meeting to-night. Members should be prompt in attendance.

—A fine granite crossing is being put down across Alabama street from the Atlanta National bank to the opposite side.

—Hundreds of strangers are in the city at present, and in consequence the hotels are crowded.

—It is rumored that the United States will soon build a penitentiary in Dalton for the accommodation of national convicts now incarcerated at Albany, New York.

—The Catholic library has opened its doors to the public, and the directors have instructed the librarian to show all possible attention to visitors and strangers.

—The shoe store on Whitehall street which was damaged by fire a few weeks since is being repaired. The damage to the building is greater than was at first supposed.

—A chicken dispute came off on Broad street in front of THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday morning. The birds fought for about an hour, so we are told, and had a fine audience during the entire time.

—The largest collection of fine Oil Paintings ever exhibited in this city will be opened this morning by Hall & Morris, D. F. Ellis, Auctioneer, at their store room, corner Broad and Marietta streets, and will be auctioned off to the highest bidder to-night and Saturday night.

—Wrenn & Robinson's Farmers' Journal for the month of March is out, beautifully printed and filled with fine portraits of an appropriate character. On the first page is a fine picture of President W. B. Cox, of the North Georgia Stock and Fair association, accompanied by an excellent biographical sketch of that prominent citizen of Atlanta. The premium lists are printed in this issue, which, in every respect, is the best ever gotten out by the enterprising proprietors of that journal.

—The surprise of Rip Van Winkle when awaking from his long slumber could not have been greater than that of the patient who had been troubled with a bad cough for weeks upon finding himself entirely relieved after a few doses of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

CUBA'S CAPITAL.

NATURE'S GRAND AQUARIUM.

Morro Castle and Spanish Officials—A Fashionable Havana Hotel—First Impressions of the City—Coffee and Cigarettes and a Stroll in the Old Town.

Editorial Correspondence of The Constitution.

II.

The most of our fellow travelers left us at Nassau—even some who had secured passage to Havana; but enough were left to keep off lonesomeness. None, however, willingly returned to the "Secret" that balmy June-in-February evening; and as the ship steamed slowly out of the bay we watched in sympathetic silence the retreating palms and modest spires. The sun dropped into the sea as we crossed the bar, and darkness came on almost immediately. The twilight of the tropics is actually too short for appreciation. All that night we sailed in a quiet sea, and when morning came we found that we were surrounded by water of a light blue or gray color. We were still on the 'banks,' and it was near the eight bells of lunch time when we reached deep water and the gulf stream. If a giant had taken a giant pot of red paint and marked out the boundary between shoal and deep water, it could have been no plainer to us than nature's own distinctions made it. It was the difference of pale blue and dark inky green.

The waste of waters upon which we spent ten long days was not entirely devoid of interest. At one time we were treated to a water spout in connection with a thunder shower. At first we thought it was the smoke from a vessel on fire, but when a column of vapor, apparently as large as a barrel, began to rise up to the sky, there to rest on the bosom of a cloud much darker in color, we appreciated the nature of the phenomenon and were heartily glad that miles of well-behaved water lay between us and it. Then, too, we always had in the stream the flying fish—those little innocent creatures of the sea that have to spring out of the water to escape the big fish who desire to swallow them. They generally start up in flights of ten or more, flying from one hundred to five hundred feet, quickly renewing the flight if need be to avoid the marine villains who are pursuing them, but who are not provided with big fins, or gumption enough to await the return to the tide of their intended victims. Not infrequently these little fish of the air land in small boats, or even on the deck of a ship. We often saw besides the nautilus. It is solitary in its habits, floating alone on the surface with its tiny six-inch sail spread to catch the breeze. The sun shining on the little sail produces colors of remarkable brightness and beauty. This creature is also the prey of the larger fish, and it floats on the surface that it may escape them. At one time a school of yellow sharks pursued us, some of the great, eager and. I have no doubt, evil-disposed monsters leaping clear of the water in the desire of the chase. The porpoises that played about the bow as we sailed should not be omitted in the list of animals that kindly went through their acts for our entertainment.

Captain Baquet told us on the second morning to expect a view of the Cuban coast, and sure enough at the appointed time we saw through the yellow sunlight the entrance to Matanzas, and beyond, the outlines of a distant mountain range. We gradually drew nearer to the somewhat precipitous shore, until a building could now and then be distinguished on the slopes of the hills, and trees, and even farm divisions. Then came a summer resort on the beach; and not long after

MORO CASTLE,

surmounted by a light-house, stood out in the sea ahead of us. Approached from in front at night its light can be seen for miles and miles away. We hugged the shore as we neared it, and the beauty of the scene was not fully revealed to us until our bow was turned toward the entrance, which is not wider than the Chattahoochee at the state road bridge. At the left of the entrance to the harbor, built on a storm-beaten, defiant rock that rises up out of the sea, in rugged beauty, perhaps fifty feet, were the walls of Moro. The hill back of the guardian castle is covered with fortifications for some distance, but as it stretches back to the horizon, or towards Matanzas, only an occasional group of palms or a red-tiled roof breaks the monotony. On the other side of the entrance, extending from the open sea, lies flat and low, the richest city of the gulf,

HAVANA ITSELF.

As soon as we are fairly past Moro, the bay expands in width and winds itself about the city, so that the town is surrounded on all sides but one by water, giving it a semi-circular shape, the circumference being water. There it lies in the mellow sun light, all white or yellow, dominated by the guns of Moro, at whose base the great waves break into columns of spray, forming a picture of rare sublimity, and reminding the people, no doubt, of the nature of Spanish power.

We are not, however, in Havana; we are only in the bay, among men-of-war and merchantmen of almost every nation. And we are at anchor. A few sailing vessels lie along the wharves, but the great black hulls are anchored to buoys that are from half a mile to two miles from the custom-house wharf. There is no waiting for the gang-plank, but the waiting for the officials is ever more tiresome. They came at last in all the glory of white duck and Panama hats, and with all the ease and nonchalance of officials generally. They look around, and then the boatmen and hotel-runners come on board. The chatter that ensues is indescribable. They do not attempt to speak Spanish and they cannot speak English. Each of the large strong boats has a sail and each of the two men on board is picturesquely dressed and considers himself commander. Each talks incessantly, and each is too lazy to do any rowing. After a great deal of tacking and dipping of the boat to the dismay of the ladies on board, we are landed at the custom-house wharf, near a great yellow building that, we are quietly informed, is filled with military and political prisoners. I had forgotten to mention that we were required to procure a passport from the Spanish consul at Nassau, for which we were charged nearly five dollars a head, and a dollar and a half and two hours of vexatious delay were now added to the Nassau exaction. The passport was a humbug. No one "stood" for us at the consulate. The consular document was granted on application, and we might have been, for aught the consul knew, the most dangerous enemy that the captain-general's government had. The passport is in fact but a method of taxation. But why a man who desires to spend his money in Cuba should be taxed is a mystery. There is, however, very little use in trying to ascertain the philosophy of Spanish laws and customs.

WE SEEK AN INN.

Sea-worn and hungry and tired and full of vexation we were at last released from the custom house—our baggage bearing a cabalistic mark—to find ourselves in streets so narrow that the sunlight was shut out, but in which there was the sweet heavy smell of peeled oranges. Jumping into one of the innumerable little dilapidated carriages drawn by horses that certainly had not suffered in some time from over-feeding, we were driven at a rattling pace through crowded and well-paved streets about twenty feet wide, having sidewalks twenty inches wide, to the El Pasaje, a hotel on the Paseo de Tacon, in the new and fashionable part of the city. The hotel of our choice is to Havana what the Windsor is to New York. But there are only three hotels in Havana of the first-rank, although the city contains 300,000 people and is the commercial center and grand point of transfer of the West Indies; and not one of the three is half as large as the Kimball house. The Pasaje has only 100 rooms, and is perhaps larger than either of its rivals, the San Carlos and Telegrafo. They are unlike any other hotels in the world. You enter on the ground floor little room perhaps twenty-five feet deep and ten wide. At the farther end is a desk surrounded by a high railing, contracted in size and cheap-looking in every respect. Here you write your name in a book that might, if it laid on a counter, answe for a "register." No one, however, asks or desires you to register. You do it because it is convenient to do so, and you do not know what else to do at the moment. Through some curtains at the right you see the dining-room, but the most noticeable thing is a flight of marble steps, leading of course upwards. Soon the interpreter, who is also the porter and clerk of the house, comes along and invites you to step up to the parlor. He goes before, and when you and he stop you are on the top floor before a cool bent-wood cane-seated rocker that invites you to rest awhile in an elegant room, through which the breeze is playing delightfully. You are also prepared to declare with all the assurance of truth that you are about to dwell in marble halls. You are taken to a room from the parlor. There is nothing remarkable about it except that instead of window-glass and sash you have curtains and inside shutters; instead of a plastered ceiling you have the backside of the floor above, nicely finished of course; instead of a soft bed you have an iron frame over which is stretched a piece of canvas, upon which are two linen sheets and two linen-covered pillows stuffed with some substance to me unknown, and a blanket laid away at the foot of the bed. There was after all, said a Macon fellow-traveler, nothing familiar in the room except the mosquitoes outside the bar. We had coffee in the morning before rising, breakfast at 10 o'clock, and dinner at any time later than 4 o'clock.

THE STREETS OF HAVANA

are certainly interesting. It was a new world to those who had never seen an European town—new enough to any of us. I believe that if the Havanese found that one of their customs was like an American custom, they would root it out on principle. I propose, however, to leave my impressions of the people for another letter. As we stepped out of the hotel we first noticed the broad, beautiful appearance of the Paseo, the handsome buildings on every hand, the plaster covering of which was painted either white, yellow or blue; the endless whirl of one-horse carriages, the handsome, well-dressed women in carriages or on foot without hats or other head covering except a black-dotted veil hung carelessly but gracefully from the back of the head; the absence of negroes and the presence as a laborer of John Chinaman; the nonchalance with which ladies smoked cigarettes merely, but cigars that looked in our surprised eyes a foot long; the queer little shops and the swarthy shopkeepers.

But we are out on the Paseo, outside the old wall, among the little parks of Havana. The new town is not "real Havana"; let us therefore get a cup of coffee at the nearest coffee-house, which is never—at least hardly ever—more than three doors away. The waiter brings you two pots or kettles, as the case may be, that are just alike. One contains boiling milk and the other to ling coffee that is as black as ink and a good deal stronger in my opinion—so strong in fact that the waiter expects to give you fully as much milk as coffee. And speaking about milk reminds me that you are reasonably sure of getting a pure article. You can, if you are an early riser, see the milkman as he makes his daily rounds, driving about six muzzled cows, accompanied by about six muzzled calfs, and stopping the herd before the door to deliver a quart or pint or whatever the quantity may be on the spot, and in the presence of the customer or of his faithful servant. No town pump can intervene in such a case. But we have got our coffee, over which we have lingered altogether too long, and also a roll of cigarettes—every one of which by-the-way must be enrolled before us—and are ready to see the town. We turn into the Calle del Bisipo, which runs from the aristocratic Paseo straight through the centre of the old and crowded city to the captain general's palace and the water. It is the Broadway of the city, but what shops! They are about twenty feet deep, the rear corners being often rounded, and the little stock of goods pushed to the front. Behind the shop other goods are probably stored, but it is much more probable that the proprietor or some one else of the concern lives, or there is a factory. On every hand there is a tendency to courts and plants and little fountains, and comfort behind the scenes. The buildings are generally low, rarely rising to three stories, and not a sash of glass will you find in them. And yet the windows as a rule, reach from floor to ceiling. The chief door is larger than a church door—so large that it contains a small door within itself for winter use. Instead of glass, there are to begin with, iron bars running up and down, with a six-inch bay-window swell, painted white. Inside are curtains and wooden shutters for use on stormy days, having perhaps a small hole for light, air, observation, or some other purpose to me unknown. This plan lets the wayfarer see all the internal arrangements of at least the better part of the house. There is not much privacy anywhere. At the capes you would take your coffee on the sidewalks if they were wide enough; every door and window is open—no one seems to court seclusion. This freedom throws open to you even the beautiful houses on the road to Cerro,

A DELIGHTFUL SUBURB

about three miles from the heart of the city. Through rich curtains one sees marble halls whose every article suggests coolness and comfort—all upholstered furniture being barred—and beyond, the garden or court, with its dripping fountain and wealth of leaf and blossom. If the house is a large one it has wings that enclose the court, and the center is only one room deep, but that room is elegance and coolness itself. Even its mirrows and chandeliers suggests cooling draughts. Cerro and the roads to it are beautiful indeed. The smooth swelling trunks and heavy tops of its mighty palms, its beautiful gardens filled with trees that I had not been introduced to, but which were none the less pleasing to the eye on that account; its strings of mules going to the country laden with goods, governed by traditional swarthy muleteers with caps of fez, and its palaces, all have places in my memory. But near every palace, as in the town itself, one could find a row of low hovels, overflowing with Chinese laborers, and looking as squalid as the tenements of the poor in all large cities look. There is no aristocracy in quarter in Havana, the millionaire and the rag picker being generally next-door neighbors.

And here I am at the foot of a letter that does not describe the captain-general's palace, not even the fine old cathedral in which it is claimed that at least a part of Christopher Columbus' remains repose—I don't believe it—nor any of Havana's other famous buildings. I must not, however, forget to mention a drive one morning out to the captain-general's garden, as it is called, where the official head of the island resides most of the year. The house was closed, General Campos being in Spain, but the spacious tropical grounds were there, and so was the waterfall whose soft familiar dashings must have often lulled the soldier-politician to sleep during his stay in Cuba, and so were the green swelling hills, crowned of course by forts, that form the background of this delightful suburban home. The porch to the house is fifty feet deep, more or less, paved with marble and all about it was the heavy perfume of flowers and the sound of splashing waters. One could sit in the shade of—well, I don't know the name of the tree—and build castles in Spain involuntarily. The prevailing style of architecture in all Havana is that of the south of Spain; the people are chiefly Spanish born. The town has, however, a brightness that does not exist in the old world, a languor that can not be found outside the tropics, and a tendency to ease and luxury that is, perhaps, as much a matter of race as of climate. It is unique from Morro to Cerro—bright in spots and interesting everywhere.

F.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., March 20, 1879.

Augusta Circuit	9	Brunswick Circuit	13
Middle Circuit	6	Eastern Circuit	21
Ocmulgee Circuit	12	Atlanta Circuit	30

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

No. 5. Lewis vs. McCamy, next friend. Equity, from Murray. Argued. W. K. Moore, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Johnson & McCamy, contra.

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

No. 2. Cason, et. al. vs. Walton, administrator, et. al. Equity, from Richmond. Argued. Frank H. Miller, for plaintiff's in error. Barnes & Cumming, contra.

No. 1. Askew, executor, vs. Carswell, executor, et. al. Motion, from Burke. Argued. Corker & Palmer, by brief, for plaintiff in error. John J. Jones, by brief, contra.

No. 4. Merchants' and Planters' National Bank vs. Trustees of Masonic Hall. Trover, from Richmond. Robert Toombs; Barnes & Cumming; Jas. C. C. Black, for plaintiff in error. J. Ganahl; J. S. & W. T. Davidson, Hook & Webb; W. T. Gould, contra.

Pending the reading of the record by Mr. Barnes, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

W. H. Brotherton.

B otherton's closing out sale is the place to get bargains—he is determined to close out by May 1st. His store house will be torn down at that time to give place for the erection of the finest retail store house in

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Are now receiving their full line of

Spring Goods in their Dry Goods Store,

CARPET STORE,

—AND—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

At Prices Lower than ever offered in Atlanta.

CALL AND EXAMINE AND BE CONVINCED AT

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CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S,
65 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. Herbert Fielder, of Cuthbert, is registered at the Kimball.

—Mr. J. C. Smith, of Hogansville, is in the city on a short visit.

—Mr. Charley M. King, one of the leading citizens of Greensboro, is in the city.

—Senator J. B. Cumming, of Augusta, is attending the supreme court.

—Mr. H. O. Holman, of Macon, is in the city.

—Mr. H. B. Ainsworth, of Thomasville, is visiting the city.

—Hon. Wm. Youngblood, of New York, is stopping at the Kimball.

—A full delegation of the Augusta bar are quartered at the Kimball house.

—General W. S. Holt, Colonel C. A. Nutting & Co., W. B. Johnson, of Macon, are at the Kimball.

—Colonel W. M. Reese and General Robert Toombs, of Washington, are guests of the Kimball.

—General W. S. Holt, Mr. Wm. B. Johnston and Mr. C. A. Nutting, of Macon, are at the Kimball house.

—Hon. John Erskine, judge of the United States district court, has gone on a business visit to Savannah.

—Major Joseph Ganahl, of the Augusta bar, is in attendance upon the supreme court.

—Rev. C. C. Williams, Episcopal minister of Augusta, is spending a short visit in the city.

—Hon. J. Tom Spence, one of the leading representatives of the Jonesboro bar, is in the city.

—Mr. Richard P. Spencer, of Columbus, general adjuster for the Georgia Home insurance company, is visiting the city.

—Mr. E. H. Paine is adding to the attractions of the Markham house by a beautiful frescoing and other improvements.

—We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Mr. N. Haight, traveling agent of the K. P. railway, who is in the city on a short visit.

—We are glad to see again in the city Mr. Tom. Clayton, who has been spending several months in Charleston. He returns here to take his old position with the Southern express company.

—The following members of the Augusta bar are in the city attending the supreme court: Hon. J. C. C. Black and Messrs. Jno. S. Davidson, W. T. Davidson, C. R. F. Lowe, T. W. Cummings.

—Hon. Joseph E. Brown, president of the W. & A. railroad, is spending a few days at his farm, near Calhoun, and General McRae is trying the virtues of the hot springs. Nevertheless, the trains run with unerring regularity, and the road still possesses its reputation of being the best in the south.

POLICE POINTS.

—Wm. Crade was arrested by the police yesterday for carrying concealed weapons.

—Thirty instead of twenty-six policemen will now patrol the city.

—The chain-gang was recruited to the extent of five new hands yesterday. They were from the recorder's court.

—The chief and four captains of the police force are hereafter to be mounted at their own expense.

—The police commissioners are to elect two health inspectors from the regular force.

—The city's convict force, employed at the rock quarry cracking rock, is doing some good work.

—Councilman Stewart visits the rock quarry and inspects the condition of the convicts almost every day each week.

—The new police force will be elected by the commissioners at a meeting to be held in about two weeks.

—Mack Rutherford, a small mulatto boy who was arrested for burglarizing the residence of Mr. Willis S. Kendrick, was tried before Justice Tanner and sent to jail.

—A negro by the name of Cornelius, who was arrested by Officer Cason, of the police force, upon a charge of larceny, has been turned out for the want of prosecution.

—The police officers, who are required by the authorities to go mounted, will have their horse stables in the rear of the station house.

—The city was unusually quiet last night and only a few city arrests were made. The disorderly characters seemed to have taken a short vacation and left the city.

—Major Cook, in his official capacity as the day station-house keeper, is worth more to the city this year than he was last, so say the city council.

—General Anderson wants the ladies to have the sidewalks in front of their residences swept off every morning, which will be the same number of times each week that he visits a barber shop.

—Emma Parker, an escaped negro convict from Clayton county, was arrested by officer Couch, of the police force yesterday and carried back to her old home. She made her escape from the ordinary who had her at work in Jonesboro.

—Wednesday night a quantity of flour was stolen from the Western and Atlantic railroad, and yesterday morning a negro by the name of York White, was arrested by the police with a sack of the stolen flour in his possession. York is an old offender, having served out several terms in the chain-gang.

—Upon a warrent received yesterday from O. T. Adams, chief of the police force of Macon, Officer Eddins arrested Lucinda Evans, who reached this city the day previous from Macon. The prisoner, it appears, stole some article of small value and to answer this charge was the arrest made. Officer Eddins is one of the most efficient members of the police force.

The United States Circuit Court.

HON. W. B. WOODS, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The United States circuit court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and transacted the following business:

Wm. Clark vs. Wm. Dooly. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Atlanta National Bank vs. Atlanta Rolling Mill Co. Settled at defendant's cost.

United States vs. J. J. S. Masteller, charged with illicit distilling, etc. Nol. prossed.

United States vs. Robert A. Camp, charged with illicit distilling. Order taken setting aside the order of forfeiture and case continued.

United States vs. Newton Harris, charged with retailing distilled spirits. Verdict not guilty.

United States vs. March Bailey, charged with retailing distilled spirits. Case continued.

United States vs. Buck Clemens and David Rucker, defaulting witnesses. Attachments dismissed on answer and defendants discharged.

United States vs. J. W. Bagwood, charged with retailing distilled spirits. Bond forfeited.

United States vs. James Brewer, charged with distilling, etc. Verdict, not guilty.

United States vs. Jno. T. Willingham, Jos. W. Goldsmith, John Miller and J. H. Bryant, charged with being defaulting witnesses. Attachments dismissed on showing, and defendants discharged from custody.

Court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

A Habeas Corpus Case.

The case of the young girl who was brought up and educated by the Appleton home, of Macon, and whose case was alluded to in THE CONSTITUTION of Sunday, was before Judge Clark on yesterday. A writ of habeas corpus was served on yesterday, and under this the case was ordered for trial. A temporary compromise was effected on yesterday, and the case put off till April 7. In the meantime the girl remains in safe and kind hands.

Real Estate Sale.

Yesterday afternoon Colonel George Adair sold at auction sixteen lots near the Atlanta mineral spring. He drew a good crowd and induced them to bid very spiritedly. The lots are roughly situated on the site of an old brick-yard. In spite of this and the fact that they are very small they brought an average price of $100 each, and the auc-

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&wly

Simons & Drummond,

OFFER TO THE TRADE:

40,000 pounds good Mixed Hay,
1,000 bushels Oats,
500 bushels fresh Meal in cotton sacks,
400 barrels Flour, in ¼ and ½ sacks,
Car Tennessee Bran,
2 cars choice White Corn,
1 car plain nice Tennessee Trimmed Hams, Sides and Shoulders,
100 cans choice Leaf Lard,
100 barrels choice Apples,
50 boxes Messina Oranges,
20 boxes Lemons,
Good lot 6-link Sausage,
Car of McCoy's famous Flour to arrive to-day.
Car of Russett Potatoes, Tobaccos and Soaps of all kinds.
Give them a call. 334 mar21 d2t fri sun

The Saviour of the Little Ones.

There would not be so many little graves in cemeteries and churchyards, if parents used the means within their reach to save the sickly offspring, whose span of feeble life is in their keeping. The busy baby brain requires constant food, the sensitive nerves want steady toning, the rapidly changing tissues, incessant nourishment, often the mother is herself nervously debilitated, and bodily worn out; mother and children may gain a new lease of life and health by the persistent use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It is softer, and as nice as milk, and both will learn to love it just as well. Don't fail to try it for any form of debility, and for all forms of infantile wasting, such as Marasmus, Rickets or any scrofulous tendency, its restorative powers are wonderful.
415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky2m

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.
202 mar21 d1w fri sun wed &w1t

SOME OF THE GREATEST RASCALITIES of the world are achieved by the use of impure and poisonous materials in articles of current use. It has been the constant aim of the manufacturers of Dooley's Yeast Powder to make an absolutely pure article, which should be a boon to every household. Little more than half the usual quantity, and makes the most delicious bread and pastry.

Necklaces, Lockets, Watches, Opera and Guard Chains, Sets, Rings, Solid Silver Bridal Presents. Largest Stock in Georgia, at

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

KRANICH & BACH,
C. L. GORHAM,
RAVEN & CO.,
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS,
unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

The Labor Question.

This is one of the oldest questions known to political economy. The warfare between capital and labor has been going on for the last 4,000 years, more or less, and is still raging. For bad blood take Rosadalis, the Great Southern Remedy. Warranted to cure all scrofulous humors, eruptions, etc., and cleanse the system of all impurities.
70 mar19 d&w1w

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil july31

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 dly 1o'l

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.
378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

Cousens' Honey of Tar will relieve severe coughs of long standing, and prove a blessing to all who suffer with affections of throat and lungs, and is confidently offered the public as the best remedy in the world. In our rigorous clime where coughs and colds prevail, this favorite remedy should have a place in every household. When the little ones are attacked by croup, or whooping cough, nothing will afford such instant relief as Cousens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. Pinson, wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
a411 may2 deowly&weowly.

DRESSED LUMBER,
HEART SHINGLES,
DRY FLOORING,
and Ceiling always on hand.
600 mar20 d2t W. S. WILSON & BRO.

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—I have the largest and cheapest stock of Parlor and Bed-room Furniture in Georgia. Call and see for yourself.
202 feb26 dtf P. H. SNOOK.

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.
CONSTITUTION,
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Boiler Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Boiler Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either.
CONSTITUTION,
mch2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer 5 cases slightly damaged by water) Linen Lawns at 5c. 100 doz. 40-inch Towels at 10c. each. 50 doz. pure Linen Towels at 75c. a dozen. 100 Bone Corset at 40c. worth 85c. 50 doz. ladies Silk Ties at 15 and 20c., worth 25 and 35c. 75 dozen Silk Bows for ladies wear, at 10 and 15c., worth 25 to 40c. 1 case 11-4 White Quilts at 49c., worth $1. 5 cases black and colored real French Buntings at 15 and 16¾c., worth 25 and 35c. 5 pieces Black Silk at 65c., worth $1. 500 pieces Everlasting Trimming at less than cost. 1,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7c. and up to $1 per yard. Ingrain Carpets, 25c. Hemp Carpet at 15c. Be sure and call

—Simmons Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restorer, is the best medicine in the world.

—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best cough medicine in the world.

—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best cough medicine in the world.

—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best cough